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# Korean Affairs Report

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3 December 1982

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No. 256

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### PEACEFUL UNIFICATION BY OPPOSING U.S., SECURING INDEPENDENCE URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentary: "Let Us Effect A Peaceful Unification of the Country by Firmly Uniting under the Banner of Oppose U.S. and Secure Independence!"]

[Text] Two years have elapsed since the time when Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, in his historical report made at the Sixth Congress of the KWP, reviewed the struggle of our party and our people for the unification of the fatherland and presented his new unification plans for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and unifying the fatherland and a ten point platform of the federal state.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Our party calls for the unification of the fatherland to be effected by founding a confederal republic in which the north and the south respectively enforce their local self-government system and enjoy their equal rights and obligations under a unified national government in which the north and south equally participate on the basis of their wholehearted mutual recognition and acceptance of each other's existing ideology and system." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 8, p 373)

The plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, clearly explains all the overall theoretical and practical problems arising in the course of founding a unified state; it includes the principles and method of forming a federal state, the characteristics and functions of a federal state, duties of the unified government and local governments, mutual relationship between the unified government and the local governments, and the name and platform of the confederal republic.

The new unification plan of our party for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by uniting the north and the south is set forth on the basis of the three grand fatherland unification principles established by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, with regard to independence, grand unity of the nation, and peaceful unification. It represents the most realistic and patriotism-oriented national salvation platform which embodies the concrete realities of our country and the nation-wide desire of our entire people.



The plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo above all reflects the fundamental interests of the nation. It shows a clear-cut way of thoroughly safeguarding national independence, of safeguarding the sovereignty and independence of the country under all complicated circumstances, and of successfully sustaining the dignity and honor of the nation.

Furthermore, the plan securely provides a guarantee with which the north and the south, whose ideology and system are different from each other, would be able to participate in the government of the state and enjoy equal rights and obligations. It clearly shows a way in which all members of the nation would be able to eliminate antagonism and hostility among them, bring about progress and prosperity, and live peacefully and amiably within the boundary of a state.

Indeed, the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the platform of the federal state represent a most reasonable way of solving the fatherland unification problem in conformity with the concrete realities of the country and the desires and demands of the nation. They are a grand unification plan which is most fair and just and which all who truly desire unification would readily accept.

When the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is established and the 10 point grand platform of the federal state goes into effect, the protracted tragedy of national division will come to an end for good; our people will live in a unified state of independence, neutrality, and peace in which there is no foreign intervention, no national traitor, no fascism, and no war; and our country will become a rich independent country which enjoys full dignity in international circles.

Thus, the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo had no sooner been announced than all the Korean people in the north, the south, and overseas enthusiastically welcomed and supported it and energetically ~~launched~~ launched into the struggle to materialize it.

Last November in Vienna, the capital of Austria, representatives of the north, overseas, and the Christians got together and recognized, as the most righteous way of effecting unification, the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was mapped out on the basis of the three grand principles of fatherland unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader.

The plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo enjoyed positive support of the people of the world who love justice and peace. The chiefs of state, party heads, political parties and social organizations, national assemblymen, and the people of all walks of life of socialist states, non-aligned nations, the Third World countries, and many other countries as well as international organizations and militant organizations expressed their sympathy and support for our new unification plan through telegrams, communiques, statements, and letters. Solidarity rallies and meetings to support the independent peaceful unification of Korea, including the World Conference in Algeria, were held continuously in continents, regions, and countries. More than 1.6 billion people of all walks of life in more than 100 countries of the world took part in the signature campaign to support our new plan for unification.

All this attests to the righteousness and great vitality of the plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, clearly showing that the plan is a unique national salvation platform designed to consummate the unification of the fatherland, a long-cherished desire of the nation.

Following the presentation of the plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, we carried out the following in order to realize it: establishing the Preparation Committee for Founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo; convening a Rally for Acceleration of National Unification; and convening a 100-Person Federal Conference. And we even went so far as to propose a Korea-U.S. Conference to settle the Korean problem. However, all our proposals and offers have not been implemented so far because of the opposition of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The fact that the unification of our fatherland, for which all the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world are calling, has still not been attained is attributable altogether to U.S. imperialism's policies of division and war.

What the U.S. imperialists are seeking is to keep South Korea tightly in their hands as their colony and their strategic military base as long as they can to oppose the northern half of the republic and other countries.

In order to realize such a vicious ambition of aggression, U.S. imperialism has been implementing a fundamental strategy in its policies toward Korea by maintaining and intensifying its military occupation of South Korea, by manipulating "two Koreas," and by continuously dividing our country.

In compliance with this strategy, after "the October Incident," the U.S. imperialists set up Chon Tu-hwan, a villain and a most vicious traitor whom they had brought up as their colonial stooge for a long time, and tried every means and method available in an effort to sustain their shaky colonial rule in South Korea at the point of the bayonet. They directed the atrocious massacre, which incurred the wrath of heaven and men, of their puppets who mercilessly suppressed the mass uprising of the people of Kwangju who had risen up for democracy and the unification of the fatherland. The puppets sunk the City of Kwangju in a sea of blood. Persistently clinging to their policy of division, they propagated, through the mouths of their stooges, such deceptive "proposals" as "a mutual visit proposal," "an interim agreement," and "a demonstrative project." They staged all the mean machinations in order to block the realization of our plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism ballyhooed the so-called "U.N. affiliation" theory and "the cross recognition" theory in an attempt to legalize internationally the division of our country.

All these "proposals" and "theories" are modifications of U.S. imperialism's policies of division and "two Koreas" toward Korea; they reflect U.S. imperialism's heinous objectives of dividing our country forever and keeping South Korea as a colony for good.

While persistently clinging to their division policies, the U.S. imperialists are openly implementing the policy of "power" against the Korean people.

In accordance with the war plans of U.S. imperialism, the U.S. armed forces occupying South Korea are incessantly being reinforced with most up-to-date weapons and equipment. According to the reports of foreign publications, U.S. imperialism is attempting to provoke "a nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula" and pushing preparations for it. Having deployed many nuclear weapons in South Korea already, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to bring in anew "Pershing 2" missiles, cruise missiles, and neutron bombs. This represents a diabolic criminal scheme designed to impose the disaster of a nuclear war upon the Korean people.

On the other hand, U.S. imperialism is turning over to the South Korean puppet clique a variety of modern weapons, equipment, and ammunition in great quantities and the war potentials of the puppet clique reinforcing unceasingly. Thus U.S. imperialism is trying to drive its puppet forces out to the front of an aggressive war against us as its colonial mercenary forces--cannon fodder.

U.S. imperialism and the South Korean military fascist clique are unceasingly staging a variety of military exercises against the northern half of the republic. Thanks to their war preparations and provocative maneuvering, the situation in our country is becoming more and more tense with each passing day and the danger of war breaking out at any moment is becoming ever greater.

The situation like this is creating a grave stumbling block to the independent and peaceful unification of our fatherland and causing anxieties and concerns of the nation.

In spite of all this, Chon Tu-hwan, a villain and vicious traitor, not caring about the destiny of the nation, is clinging to the humiliating policy of relying on the United States and the shameful policy of currying favor with Japan. He is disgracefully begging for the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and whining for "aid" from the Japanese reactionaries. Under the aegis of foreign influence, the puppet villain is cruelly oppressing and assaulting all those people and all those forces in South Korea who get on his nerves, including democratic personage such as Kim Tae-chung, the religious personage, and students and youths.

The puppets, making a great fuss about the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by branding it as "a communizing strategy," are agitating [among the people] to cause confrontation with the communists under the excuse of the non-existent "threat of invasion of the south"; they are dashing along the road of military adventure to the tune of U.S. imperialism's provocation and preparation for the war. Thus, while being engaged in nothing but treason, fascism, and war, the puppets are calling for what they call "self-reliance", "independence," and "the erection of an independence memorial hall. This is simply a brazen effrontery designed to put on a mask of the nation.

U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea and colonial rule over South Korea are the original causes of blocking the unification of our fatherland, of imposing the destiny of slavery upon the people of South Korea, of keying up the tension in the Korean Peninsula, and of threatening peace. The puppet clique's policy of relying on foreign influence is thoroughly serving such an aggressive

policy of U.S. imperialism toward Korea. As long as [we] allow U.S. forces staying in South Korea and the colonial military fascist terrorist rule there, we will not be able to realize either unification or peace of our country, and our national sovereignty will be trampled upon more and more. To make the U.S. aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea is a life-and-death proposition of the Korean nation; it is a sublime call of our time.

Today the people in South Korea and broad masses of the overseas brethren are uniting more and more firmly with each passing day under the banners of independence through opposing the U.S., democratization through opposing fascism, and the independent unification of the fatherland. They are bravely rising up to stage the struggle to oppose foreign forces' aggression and intervention, to overthrow the traitorous rule of puppets, and to realize the unification of the fatherland. Braving the bestial suppression being put up by the enemies, the students and youths in South Korea are vigorously launching their struggle, crying out the slogans of "Yankee go home!" "Down with the pro-Japanese 'government'!" and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!" This clearly shows their steadfast will of putting an end to the rule of foreign forces and safeguarding the national sovereignty. All the progressive peoples and the peace loving peoples of the world are calling for the U.S. forces' withdrawal from South Korea in the hope that the unification of Krea will be achieved at the earliest date.

Only by having the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea and liquidating the colonial military rule there, can we open up the way of achieving the independent peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Furthermore, the armistice agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement.

The colonial military fascist rule in South Korea, which is aggressive, traitorous, and reactionary, must be liquidated; the oppression of the patriotic might and of the democratic forces must be stopped immediately.

All the Korean people will establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by firmly uniting around the grand national unification front under the banners of independence through opposing the United States and of unification of the fatherland. They will thereby accomplish the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland without fail.

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DAILY CALLS U.S. POLITICAL RULER OF S. KOREA

SK150428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 14 November carried a signed article entitled "U.S. Imperialism is Real Political Ruler of South Korea."

Pointing out that the real ruler who holds all powers in South Korea is the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the article says:

The South Korean puppet regime is totally dependent politically on U.S. imperialism and no trace of political Chajusong and independence can be found in the so-called "government" of South Korea.

Having placed South Korea under their military occupation, the U.S. imperialists keep tens of thousands of their aggression troops permanently stationed there. Moreover, they have fixed by "law" the master-servant relations through many shackling "treaties" and "agreements" they signed with the South Korean puppets and freely violate the sovereignty of the South Korean people. Now, South Korea has been reduced to a complete colony of U.S. imperialism utterly destitute of national sovereignty.

The real ruling machine exercising the political domination over South Korea is the U.S. "Embassy" in South Korea. The U.S. "Embassy" in South Korea is virtually akin to the colonial "government-general" in the period of the Japanese imperialist rule and the so-called "government" of South Korea is, by nature, not different from the puppet "Manchukuo" framed up by Japanese imperialism in northeast China in the past.

With the real political powers held in the hand of the U.S. "Embassy" and various shackling "treaties" and "agreements" in force, the South Korean puppet regime is no more than a marionette with no political Chajusong.

The puppet national assembly is formally called a "legislative" organ. But, it is engaged, in actuality, in endorsing treacherous treaties making South Korea dependent on the imperialist aggressors politically and economically and instituting "laws and regulations" needed for the colonial order.

And the puppet government, though an "administrative" organ in name, cannot independently deal with anything from drawing up a budget to tax collection without a prior approval of the U.S. "Embassy" and other local ruling apparatuses of the U.S. imperialists.

As for the puppet court, though called a "judicial" body, it only plays a club-swinging role, penalizing people and patriots opposed to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys by branding them as "criminals." It does not exercise any legal right against all sorts of crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who violate the national dignity and sovereignty.

As a matter of fact, all the policies of the South Korean puppets have been mapped out and put forward directly by the U.S. imperialists, and the puppets have only acted under their manipulation.

As the South Korean puppets themselves confessed, in the West world alone there are 34 countries which describe South Korea in textbooks as a land dependent on the United States and U.S. dominion.

The article stresses:

If the U.S. imperialist colonial rule is to be ended in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and, at the same time, their stooges must be removed.

CSO: 4100/53

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER N. KOREAN SPY SENTENCED TO 15-YEAR JAIL TERM

SK170451 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 17 Nov (YONHAP)--The Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced a former Korean waitress to 15 years in prison Wednesday on charges of espionage for North Korea.

Yi Sun-hui, 33, engaged in espionage activities in Seoul and Tokyo disguised as an employee of a Seoul company after being won over by a North Korean agent in 1976 when she was a waitress in Tokyo.

The court also sentenced a company representative in Seoul to one year in prison for fabricating a Korean passport to enable Yi to go to Japan in October 1981. It was found he received \$1,600 from Yi in exchange for the service.

They were both indicted by the prosecution on 30 June.

CSO: 4100/54

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON YOUTH CONFERENCE FOR REUNIFICATION

#### 'NODONG SINMUN' On Youth Conference

SK130525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang Number 13 (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorial articles hailing the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea scheduled for 3 days from today in Tokyo with the attendance of a large number of representatives of youth organisations and personages from five continents.

Our people warmly hail this conference and express deep thanks to the parties, governments, youth organisations and peoples of the countries which have dispatched delegations or delegates to it, says NODONG SINMUN in an article headlined "Powerful Support of World Youth to Korean Peoples Cause of National Reunification."

The conference, it says, will be a great encouragement to the entire Korean people and youth who are struggling to reunify the country under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists who are bent on keeping South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and starting a new war in Korea and to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

It will also greatly help toward strengthening and developing the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and world peoples and youths, the article says, and continues:

The splittist and war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist and South Korean puppets are laying a stumbling block in the way of the independent reunification of Korea and creating a tense situation in which a war may break out any moment. This is a great menace to peace and security in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

To reunify the divided country and establish national sovereignty on a nationwide scale it is necessary to realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at an early date.

This proposal and the ten-point policy of the confederal state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a most realistic and reasonable great reunification programme which makes it possible to achieve the countrys reunifi-



cation in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and the desire of the nation. They are also a patriotic, common denomination of the nation and a banner of reunification acceptable to everyone who desires reunification.

If the proposal for the founding of the DCRK is to be materialized, the aggression troops of the U.S. imperialists must be pulled out of South Korea, their interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated and traitor Chon Tu-hwan be removed.

To achieve the independent reunification of Korea is a matter on which depend the rise and fall of our nation and, at the same time, is a demand of our era following the road of independence and a unanimous wish of the world peace-loving people.

The International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea will be helpful to strengthening the international movement for solidarity with our people in the struggle to reunify the country by founding the DCRK under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. It will also give impetus to the struggle of the world people and youth for making the whole world independent.

Our people believe that the conference will end with good success to live up to the expectation of all the peace-loving people and youth of the world who hope for Korea's reunification.

With the active support and encouragement of the Japanese people and youth and other peoples and progressive youth of the world, our people will accomplish at all costs the cause of national reunification by driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo.

#### Kim Il-song Message

SK140553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 13 November (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 13 November sent a message of greetings to the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea upon its opening in Tokyo.

The message reads:

Deeply pleased with the opening of the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Tokyo, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to the representatives of the youth and personages from different countries attending it.

The conference, an international meeting of progressive youth from 5 continents who love peace and burn with the sense of justice, is of great significance in supporting and encouraging the Korean youth and people in the struggle for preventing the permanent division of the nation and the danger of a new war provocation and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The most reasonable way of Korea's reunification at present is to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, terminate the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and found the Democratic Federal Republic of Korea by uniting north and south.

I wish the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea excellent success in conformity with the purpose and desire of the world progressive youth and peoples.

#### Unification Meeting Welcomes Delegates

SK150425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo 13 November (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the foreign delegates attending the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held on the evening of 13 November at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo.

Following the opening speech of Shinichiro Kanemaki, general secretary of the Japan Music Council, the floor was taken by Mitsuo Tomitsuka, general secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), Yoshiaki Kanda, general secretary of the Council of the Young Men's Association of Japan, and Hideo Okumoto, chief of the youth department of the all-Japan Telecommunication Worker's Union.

Stressing unanimously that the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is closely linked with the struggle of the Japanese and world peoples against war and for peace and democracy, the speakers called upon the peoples and youths in many countries of the world to pool strength and wage a broader solidarity movement supporting the independent reunification of Korea.

#### Keynote Speech at Meeting

SK161125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo 14 November (KNS-KCNA)--Hajime Fukada, director of the youth and childrens department of the Japan Socialist Party and representative member of the Japanese Organising Committee, made the keynote report at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

To terminate the tragedy of the national division of Korea and let the Korean people achieve her independent and peaceful reunification by their own efforts today is an urgent and important task of the world people who defend the human rights and the dignity of the nation and desire social progress and peace of the world, he said.

Referring to the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea against the manoeuvres for fixing her division into "two Koreas," the reporter said:

The U.S. imperialists, after occupying South Korea, have resorted to all kinds of manoeuvres, making it the main strategy of their Korean policy to fix the division of Korea in to "two Koreas."

Chon Tu-hwan has of late strengthened division and confrontation, coming out with the argument for "unification in the 2000s" and "infeasibility of unification."

His "unification proposal" is aimed at fixing by law the present urgent and important task of the world people who defend the human rights and the dignity of the nation and desire social progress and peace of the world, he said.

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Chon Tu-hwan has of late strengthened division and confrontation, coming out with the argument for "unification in the 2000s" and "infeasibility of unification."

His "unification proposal" is aimed at fixing by law the present division into "two states," disregarding the reality of the north and south of Korea.

At a time when the danger of permanent division of Korea was growing and the internal and external situation was changing fast, the Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea held in October 1980 advanced the most reasonable proposal for achieving nation reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This epochal reunification proposal is intended to realise reunification in such a way as to form a unified state on condition that the north and south of Korea recognize and tolerate each others ideology and system as they are.

For the reunification of Korea it is required to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and win a genuine democratisation of society in South Korea on the principle of national self-determination.

We should support the South Korean people and students who are waging a courageous struggle for this, braving the fascist suppression, and further strengthen solidarity with them.

Turning to the struggle for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the reporter said:

Today more than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea. They are not only barring the reunification of Korea, but also keying up tension on the Korean peninsula.

South Korea has been turned into a colony wholly dependent on the U.S. imperialists in all domains, political, economic, military, cultural, etc.

The reporter said that the Japanese ruling circles are stepping up military integration with the United States and South Korea, dreaming of reinvading South Korea.

He further said:

Neither the democratisation of South Korea nor national reunification nor peace on the Korean peninsula can be expected unless the troops of the United States are withdrawn from South Korea and an end is put to its colonial rule and interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea are entirely illegal, which nothing can justify. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw all their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the people who love world peace.

We should render more positive support and encouragement to the South Korean people and youth in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan and launch a vigorous international movement for solidarity with them.

The reporter stressed:

It is the noble duty of the world youth to extend powerful support and encouragement to the struggle of the South Korean students and people.

We earnestly call upon the world youth to further strengthen solidarity with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the broad democratic movement which are being waged in South Korea these days.

On targets to be set by the International Conference of the Youth, he said:

It is:

Firstly, to intensify activities to build up world opinion supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Secondly, to stress that the struggle against the monopolies, "security," bases and the buildup of "self-defence forces" and the movement for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people waged by the Japanese youth, the sponsor of this international conference of the youth, are inseparably related for peace and democracy in Japan.

Thirdly, to continue to wage the movement against nuclear arms and for disarmament which is growing on the global scale and combine this movement with the struggles supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

These movements are the important task arising at this moment for removing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, one of the areas where the greatest danger of a nuclear war is felt, and achieving a lasting peace there.

Advancing a proposal to achieve the unity of the international solidarity action, he said:

I propose the conference to set the period from the day of the 19 April popular uprising of the South Korean people that led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee "regime" to the day of the Kwangju popular uprising in 1980 as a "month of support to the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean youth and students," and the day when the 4 July north-south joint statement was published and 13-15 November when the current international conference of the youth is held as days of solidarity of the world youth and students with the Korean people to conduct various forms of united actions of the world youth including demonstrations and meetings, while observing the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Proposing the formation of an international organisation of the youth, he said:

It is necessary, first of all, to form youth solidarity committees supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in various countries and the world to conduct ceaseless activities for solidarity with the Korean people.

At the same time, it is necessary to set up a unified international organisation to strengthen interchange among the movements in various countries.

#### Resolution Adopted

SK171050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 November (KNS-KCNA)--A resolution on the reunification of Korea was adopted at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo.

Noting that it is a momentous event for the delegates of the world youth concerned for the reunification of Korea to have had the first discussion today when 10 years have passed since the publication of the 4 July north-south joint statement in 1972, the resolution says:

Confirming that it is a common task of the progressive youth and students all over the world who desire peace to strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we resolve as follows:

Firstly, the Korean reunification question is one of the urgent problems.

The realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is not only the greatest national desire of the Korean people but also an urgent task for removing the danger of a nuclear war and safeguarding world peace.

We express firm support to and solidarity with the Korean youth and students and people in their just struggle.

Secondly, the U.S. imperialists must end their colonial rule over South Korea and unconditionally withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from there.

As long as the U.S. imperialists colonial rule over South Korea continues, neither the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula, nor the democratisation of the South Korean society nor the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be considered.

Confirming that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea is the prerequisite to Korea's reunification, we strongly demand it.

We also strongly demand the United States to give up the policy of fixing "two Koreas" such as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

Thirdly, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime," a puppet of U.S. imperialism, is seeking a permanent division of the nation and the provocation of a war.

Pungently denouncing its criminal acts, we strongly demand an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and all other democrats and youths and students illegally imprisoned in South Korea.

We extend sincere support and solidarity to the South Korean youth and students who are shedding blood in the struggle for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country, not yielding to fascist suppression.

We also support the South Korean peoples anti-U.S. struggle for independence which is rapidly growing these days.

Fourthly, we fully support the proposal for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo which was put forward by respected President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea, and the struggle of the Korean people for its materialisation.

Fifthly, we strongly demand the Japanese government to correct its attitude in pushing ahead with the policy of fixing "two Koreas," tailing behind the U.S. imperialists, and seeking a Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration and neo-colonialist advance into South Korea.

Sixthly, we, basing ourselves on the abovesaid common understanding, renew our determination to unite firmly with all the progressive youth and students of the world and wage a more vigorous solidarity movement in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

#### Appeal Adopted

SK171101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 November (KNS-KCNA)--An appeal to the world youth and students was adopted at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo.

The appeal says that the reunification of Korea is not only the national aspiration of the Korean youth but also a unanimous desire of the youth and students of all countries to free themselves from the interference and domination of outside forces and live in a peaceful and democratic world where the nations sovereignty is guaranteed.

The attendants of the international conference, the appeal says, warmly supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song, unanimously considering it to be a realistic and reasonable one for the reunification of Korea.

When the DCRK is founded, Korea will be non-aligned state, independent, peaceful of Asia and the rest of the world.

We also admitted that South Korea is a complete colony dependent on the U.S. imperialists in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural, and the Chon Tu-Hwan "regime" is an out-and-out puppet regime of the U.S. imperialists. And we express towering rage at the fascist suppression of the South Korean youth and students and people the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" are intensifying, while stepping up the moves to fix the division of Korea into "two Koreas" and preparations for another war.

We call upon the youth and their organisations in all countries of the world to conduct the following actions:

--A vigorous struggle strongly demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all their nuclear weapons from South Korea.

--Opposition to the "two Koreans" plot intended to fix the division of Korea and active support and encouragement to the realisation of the reunification of Korea in accordance with the proposal of the founding of the DCRK.

--Determined opposition to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" and a strong solidarity with the South Korean youth and students and people in the struggle for the democratisation of society and for independence against U.S. imperialism.

--A powerful movement by the progressive youth and student organisations and youth and students of the world in the future, too, for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in various forms and ways such as formation of solidarity organisations and meetings.

We delegates to the international conference of the youth for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea express firm solidarity with all the people fighting for freedom and peace in Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe and against repression.

We participants in the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea strongly call upon all the youth and students of the world and their organisations to strengthen the international solidarity activities by extensively arousing broad public opinion in hearty response to this appeal.

## Kim Il-song Receives Letter

SK180455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 16 November (KNS-KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo.

The letter says:

To reunify Korea at an early date on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity is a unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people and youth of the world.

We present at the conference express deep respect to the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for all its sincere efforts for the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, under the wise leadership of your excellency president.

Considering the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by your excellency respected president to be a most reasonable and realistic one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the conference called upon the youth organisations and youth of all countries of the world to extend full support and solidarity for the Korean peoples just struggle for its realisation.

Considering the 37 year long division of Korea and the ever strained situation on the Korean peninsula to be attributable to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the conference resolutely opposed the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the splittists at home and abroad and the suppression of human rights in South Korea and confirmed that to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and the society democratised is a prerequisite to the solution of the Korean question.

It also expressed full support and solidarity for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence of the South Korean people and youth and students to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and terminate their colonial rule.

We attending the conference regarded the pains of Korean division as our own and confirmed our determination to take practical measures helpful to the reunification of Korea.

We firmly believe that Korean people under the wise leadership of your excellency respected president will certainly achieve the country's reunification, the supreme national desire, braving all tests and obstacles.

The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life.



## Letter to South Korean Youth

SK172315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 November (KNS-KCNA)--A letter to the South Korean youth and students was adopted at the International Conference of Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo, Japan.

Pointing out that what the 37 years of the U.S. imperialists colonial rule has brought to the South Korean youth and students are only rightlessness, poverty and fascistisation. The letter says:

In an attempt to maintain this accursed colonial rule at any cost, the U.S. imperialists are plotting to create "two Koreas" and rigged up such fascist puppet regime as the Chon Tu-hwan cliques to ruthlessly suppress the struggle of the South Korean youth and students for the reunification of Korea and democracy in society.

The South Korean youth and students are valiantly struggling against the dictatorship, not yielding their faith despite the harsh suppression.

In the wake of the arson at the "American cultural centre" in Pusan in March this year, the Stars and Stripes was burnt and anti-U.S. slogans for national salvation began to appear.

The spearhead of the struggle of the youth and students has been directed at last against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" and the U.S. imperialists behind it. Religionists have also risen in the struggle.

When the death-defying action of workers and peasants for the right to existence is united, it will develop into a struggle against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democracy, raising a surging wave.

We present at the International Conference of Youth express firm militant solidarity with the South Korean youth and students who are courageously struggling for democracy and reunification, campus freedom and democratisation of the South Korean society and for independence against U.S. imperialism.

The reunification of Korea is not only the cherished national desire of the Korean people but also a unanimous desire of the worlds peaceloving people and youth.

For the reunification of Korea, it is imperative, first of all, to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to have democracy realised in society.

We believe that the South Korean youth and students will creditably discharge their mission and duty to achieve the reunification of the country.

We will as ever extend active support and encouragement to the struggle for the reunification of Korea and the democratisation of South Korean society.

We firmly believe that the reunification of Korea will be realised without fail when the South Korean youth and students and the youth and students of the world who love freedom and democracy vigorously struggle in firm unity against imperialism, fascism and U.S. imperialism and for independence.

Expressing the belief that the struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy of the South Korean youth and students burning with conviction of sure victory will certainly emerge victorious, representatives of all countries and organisations present at the International Conference of Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea pledge themselves to struggle jointly to more powerfully rouse world public opinion in support of this struggle.

CSO: 4100/53

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES CHON'S 'SOPHISM'

SK080503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 8 November (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled before "Chairmen of Overseas Compatriots Associations" from some African countries and Canada which he had toured that his clique is working to build a country free from "crime" and "corruption" where "honest-minded people" can be well off. He went the length of blaring that during 2 years of his "office" "stability" has been ensured and economy "has developed smoothly." In denunciation of this prattling, Nodong Sinmun 7 November carried a signed commentary, which says:

These utterances came from the lips of the traitor, a dirty colonial stooge who partered away the country and nation to imperialist aggressors, a military gangster engrossed in bandishing the bayonet against the fellow countrymen and the chieftain of corruption. What a ridiculous and brazen-faced jargon this is.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's rigmarole is, in the final analysis, a sophism for whitewashing the vicious colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, beautifying the dark reality of South Korea and covering up his treacherous crimes which have caused this. It is also a crafty trick to win the favour of overseas Koreans.

It is widely known a fact that much upset by the strong aspiration of overseas Koreans in recent years for independence against U.S. imperialism, for democracy against dictatorship and growing desire to visit the DPRK and by their increasing support to our fair and reasonable proposal for reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan group has left no stone unturned to stifle them.

The rigmarole of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan that day, too, is part of such efforts and wicked ruse to put down the ever mounting movement of compatriots abroad for independence and democracy and their desire to collaborate with communism and realize unification, appease and deceive them and thereby make a political plaything of them.

He resorted to this chicanery in an attempt to deliver himself from isolation within and without in which he is landing himself deeper as days go by because of his thrice-cursed crimes against the nation.

With no hocus-pocus, however, can the traitor cover up his treacherous nature and crimes committed against history and the nation or wave off massive resentment and denunciation.

CSO: 4100/53

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CONDEMNS SOUTH'S PROPOSED RESOURCE BILL

SK081014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 8 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on 5 November submitted the new "Bill on Resources Management" to the puppet National Assembly, according to a report.

According to the "Bill," all the "20-50 year old men and scientists and technicians" will be "registered" and "investigation in advance" be conducted of "establishments for the production of strategical materials and press organs" to "provide for future necessity."

A person concerned of the Emergency Planning Committee of the puppet National Security Council said on 6 November that the "future necessity" mentioned in this "Bill" means "wartime, incident or similar emergency."

This powderreeking "Bill" was reportedly worked out in camera and submitted by the puppet defence minister after his confab with a few of those in the ruling quarters.

As was shown by its content, the "Bill" is a military fascist law aimed to mobilize all human and material resources of South Korea for the purpose of war.

Reporting about the scheme of the South Korean puppets to cook up this evil law, the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the puppet government would invoke a "general mobilization law" any time according to its own judgement of "necessity."

The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN also said that this evil law, as a "legal adjustment of the national general mobilization system in case of emergency," is virtually "a general mobilization law."

Needless to say, the fabrication of this evil wartime law by the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards, out-and-out puppets with no actual power, is entirely dictated by U.S. imperialism, their master.

This is a product of the desperate attempts to bolster up the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism by all means and methods as it is faced with a serious crisis due to the ever mounting struggle of the South Korean people for independence against U.S. imperialism.

CSO: 4100/53

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' HITS SOUTH'S RESOURCES BILL

SK101037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 10 November (KCNA)--'NODONG SINMUN' today carries a commentary denouncing the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to fake up a new military fascist law by bringing forward the "Bill on the Control of Resources."

The keynote of this "Bill" is that "all the males between 20 and 50 and scientists and technicians shall be registered" and "strategic material production facilities and press organs be surveyed beforehand" to be mobilized "in time of need."

The author of the commentary says:

This is one more unpardonable criminal act for hastening war preparations by binding tighter to the military fascist system all the young and middle-aged people and munition industrial establishments and press organs of South Korea. The puppets themselves blare without hesitation that the phraseology "in time of need" used in the "Bill" means "an emergency state" in "war time" or "disturbance." This makes clear the military fascist nature of the "Bill on the Control of Resources."

The foreign press also opines that this "Bill" of the puppets is virtually a war "general mobilisation bill" designed to "readjust" the "legal system" for "using a general mobilisation order" anytime they "judge" it "a time of need."

As clear from its aim and character, the "Bill on the Control of Resources" is an evil one for mobilising all the man-power and material resources of South Korea for the war purpose; it once again reveals to the whole world the heinous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique making a desperate bid to find a way out in the policy of military adventures.

This "Bill" is one for further reinforcing and completing such war system and creating a "legal" ground of it.

This is a desperate act to prop up the crumbling colonial military terror rule by oppressing and "obliterating all the anti-government" elements in South Korea.

The puppet cliques scheme to fake up an anti-national evil law is an immediate product of the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy towards Korea.

By wirepulling the puppets to cook up such military fascist law, the U.S. imperialists intend to bar the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea and keep that part of Korea as a colony and military base and, furthermore, realise their wild dream of northward invasion.

If the puppets continue along the road of fascism and war as a despicable executor of the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression, they will suffer a more shameful destruction than their predecessors.

CSO: 4100/53

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'MINJU CHOSON' CRITICIZES MILITARY EXERCISE IN SOUTH

SK130539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 13 November (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 12 November carried a commentary denouncing the war exercise codenamed "Ssangnyong-82" started by the South Korean puppets in the area north of the central region.

The puppets are hurling into this exercise a large force of war including the puppet army and police, "Civilian Defence Corps," and "reservists," blaring that its "stress is laid" on making sure "victory in three days after the start of war," "supporting" the frontline operations with the mobilisation of armed forces and materials "in the rear in case of emergency," while "cultivating" capacities to "counter the infiltration" of someone.

The author of the commentary says:

As clear from the size of the armed forces thrown into the exercise and its purpose, "Ssangnyong-82" is a very dangerous war gamble for rounding off the war preparations to surprise the northern half of Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique who are prolonging their days by faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists policies of aggression and war, [word indistinct] about the puppet army units, at the dictates of their master, blowing the "destroy-communism" trumpet and inciting war hysteria, and frequently stage all kinds of military exercises resembling a real war such as firing exercise and mobile exercise. They are exhausting all the man-power and material resources of South Korea in the war preparations. Only recently, traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at a puppet air force unit and the "combined forces command" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army and let out bellicose blasts, and drove out the puppet navy into mobile exercises in the south and west seas.

"Ssangnyong-82" now under way is part of such war rehearsals.

The ever more wanton war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique tell us that the threat of war in our country comes not from the north but from the south.

Someones "infiltration" over which the puppets raise such an outcry is no more than a fiction for legalising their aggression and war manoeuvres. The war manoeuvres of the puppets against us, which render the situation of the country strained and threaten the South Korean people, will only precipitate their own destruction.

CSO: 4100/53

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' ON STRUGGLE OF SOUTH'S STUDENTS

SK151059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--On 2, 3 and 5 November the Chon Tu-hwan clique mobilized a large riot police force and suppressed at the point of the bayonet students of Seoul, Songgyungwan, Koryo and other universities in Seoul who held rallies, demonstrations and sit-downs calling for the "withdrawal of U.S. troops," "overthrow of the dictatorship," "freedom of the press," "freedom of trade union activity" and "probe into the truth of the murder of Pak Gwan Hyon" and so forth and arrested scores of them.

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that this bloody suppression shed full light on the vicious nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as butchers of the nation, fascist hangmen and heinous beasts.

The commentary goes on:

The struggle of South Korean students is a reflection of the desire of the South Korean people to restore national sovereignty, enjoy all the rights and liberties and lead a worthy life by overthrowing the aggressors and traitors.

It is a just struggle worthy of high praise.

But, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, not content with brandishing bayonets against students, arrested a large number of them without hesitation. What vicious fascist hangmen they are.

Like all the fascist suppression by the South Korean puppet clique, the present suppression is also dictated by the U.S. imperialists.

In an attempt to prevent the spread of the anti-U.S. anti-puppet struggle of students among broad segments of people, the U.S. imperialists instructed the Chon Tu-hwan clique to intensify its suppression.

In driving out the fascist clique to the suppression of the South Korean peoples anti-U.S. struggle for independence the U.S. imperialists try to lord it over South Korea indefinitely as a colonial ruler and the Chon Tu-hwan group, a group of colonial puppets, on its part, tries to curry favour with its master and thus remain in power for an indefinite period.

This, however, is nothing but a day-dream.

Suppression is not a cure-all. Where there is suppression, there always comes resistance.



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### 'NODONG SINMUN' REVIEWS SITUATION IN S. KOREA

SK161539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 15 November carries a review of the South Korean situation under the title "there is only sledge hammer of people for the colonial puppet."

What merits attention in the developments in South Korea over the past half a month is the fact that the patriotic students and people have vigorously waged the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle in defiance of the barbarous suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the paper says, and goes on:

The students of various universities in Seoul including Songgyungwan and Seoul Universities waged an undaunted struggle in the teeth of the brutal crackdown by the fascist clique, shouting "set free the arrested workers," "guarantee freedom of trade unions activity" and "guarantee workers human rights" while calling for the "withdrawal of U.S. troops" and "overthrow of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan."

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique suppressed in a bloody way students who rose in the righteous struggle.

The further the suppression was intensified, the more valiantly students held "hit-and-run" demonstrations, closely uniting their ranks.

Confronted with the powerful resistance of the South Korean students and people, the Chon Tu-hwan group more disgracefully asked for the U.S. imperialists protection.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, taking his confidants along with him, recently called at the "combined forces command" of the U.S. army and puppet army, where he begged for the U.S. imperialists permanent presence in South Korea and met the U.S. imperialist policy-makers, who came to South Korea to indicate the line of policy of South Korea, a colony, under the pretext of the so-called "policy advisory council meeting," and praised the masters to the skies.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan also did his level best in executing the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war to win the favour of his masters.

On the other hand, the puppets scheme to mobilise all the human and material resources of South Korea to execute the U.S. imperialist policy of new war provocation by cooking up a new military fascist law called "law on resources management."

From 10 November the puppets staged a criminal war exercise codenamed "Sangyong Exercise 82" in the area north of the central part of South Korea with the mobilization of the puppet army, police, "homeland defence reserve forces" and "civilian defence corps."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors also resorted to the despicable manoeuvres to conceal their treacherous nature.

On 3 November the traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled before "chairmen of overseas compatriots associations" from some African countries and Canada that he was working to build a country free from "crime," "corruption and irregularities" where "honest-minded people can be well off."

On 10 November this traitor called together compatriots from abroad and uttered shameless jargon.

All these utterances of the traitor are nothing but a sophism aimed to veil his true color as a colonial puppet of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a butcher of the nation who plunged fellow countrymen calling for independence, democracy and reunification into a sea of blood and the chieftain of illicit fortune-makers who feathered their own nest through such large-scale scandals as the loan scandal.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge, Chon Tu-hwan clique, cannot escape a stern judgement of the South Korean people.

CSO: 4100/53

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### CHON TU-HWAN TORTURES PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK161527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--The November issue of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI carried a secret correspondence from South Korean democratic figures exposing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet cliques brutal tortures of those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The correspondence said:

Everyone knows the Chon Tu-hwan group's massacre in Kwangju. This massacre is now continuing in the form of tortures.

As for Mun Pu-sik, three investigators bound his hands behind his back, blindfolded him, twisted his body and beat him till he vomitted blood.

At the court Mun Pu-sik said:

In Pusan they stripped me of my coat, put a club between my arms and legs and twisted it, while placing handcuffs on me, and poured some liquid into my nose. They repeated this torture three to four times and each time I fell unconscious.

Each time the words of Kwangju incident and democracy were uttered I was beaten. Thus I was charged with being a "pro-communist" and Kim Hyon-chang with being my "backstage manipulator."

Kim Un-suk said:

Seven to eight men opened the door and entered the room, shouting "this bitch is the worst." They pounced upon me, trying to strip me of my upper garment. So I myself took it off. They blindfolded me, bound my hands behind me and put my face into the water of a bath-tub.

When I lost my strength and stopped resisting them, they took me out so that I could regain my consciousness. They repeated this torture many a time.

In this way I was made a person who set fire to "help the north" and "studied for the communist revolution."

The correspondence further said:

These days we are denouncing Japans rule in the past when extortion, torture and murder prevailed.

The devils in the intelligence search organs of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" are vicious descendants of the secret policy bandits of the Japanese imperialists.

CSO: 4100/53

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### RALLY TO SUPPORT KOREAN UNIFICATION HELD IN OSAKA

SK190508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 17 November (KNS-KCNA)--A Kansai meeting supporting the independent reunification of Korea was held in Osaka on 16 November.

The meeting was sponsored by its executive committee formed with youth solidarity organisations in Kansai District, Japan.

Attending it were the representatives of the sponsor organisation, the representative member of the Japan organising committee of the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Japanese youth of broad strata affiliated with youth solidarity organizations in Kansai District, more than 2,000 in all.

Invited there were the Korean friendship youth delegation headed by Kim Chang-Yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, on a visit to Japan, representatives of the all-China Youth Federation for the International Conference of the Youth, and Pak Il, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

Speeches were made by Hidenori Yoshioka, director of the Youth Department of the Osaka District Council of Trade Unions and representative of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and Hiroshi Kii, vice-chairman of the Osaka District Council of Trade Unions. Then Masaru Kotani, director of the youth measures department of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and representative of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, delivered the keynote report to the Kansai meeting together with a report on the successful holding of the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Noting that the great success achieved by the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was a clear manifestation of the full support of the youth of broad strata of the world to the Korean peoples cause of national reunification, the reporter dwelt on the questions discussed and decided upon at the conference.

The most correct and reasonable proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by respected President Kim Il-song enjoys full support and deep sympathy among broad segments of people of the world and this has become a worldwide trend, he said.

He scathingly denounced all sorts of manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionary ruling circles and Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to fix the division of Korea and introduced the undaunted struggle waged by the South Korean people under the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism.

In conclusion, he called upon the Kansai District youth to raise the first torch in implementing the resolution on Korea's reunification adopted at the International Conference of the Youth.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/53

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

STUDENTS SCATTERING LEAFLETS--Pyongyang, 8 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is scheming to detain three students including Kim Hyon-o and Cho Chae-pong, fourth-year students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul, on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. The puppet police applied for a warrant for their arrest on 4 November. On 2 November these students scattered over 200 anti-"government" leaflets from the windows of the second floor of the postgraduate course building of the university and called fellow students to a demonstration. [Text] [SK081021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 8 Nov 82]

ARSONISTS SENTENCED TO JAIL--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique held a hearing of intermediate appeal by personages involved in the arson at the "American Culture Centre" in Kwangju at the puppet Seoul high court on 9 November, at which it passed prison terms up to 5 years and 6 months upon two patriotic inhabitants, Chong Sun-chol and Pak Kye-tond, according to a report. These inhabitants set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju with a burning hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggressors who wire-pulled behind the scene the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to massacre a large number of uprisers at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising. [Text] [SK120032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 11 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/53

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

APPEAL TRIAL FOR PUSAN ARSON CASE DEFENDANTS HELD

SK090413 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Taegu--The first appeals trial session was held here yesterday for 16 persons convicted by a lower tribunal of involvement in the burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan 18 March.

A three-member panel of the Taegu Appellate Court first established the identities of the defendants. Then, defense lawyers questioned their clients.

Hong Song-u, lawyer for defendant Mun Pu-sik, asked Mun about content in the leaflets he and his codendants were charged with scattering near the cultural center before and after the arson.

At one point, Hong asked Mun about the meaning of the slogan demanding the U.S. withdrawal from Korea.

The lawyer asked whether the demand was for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from this country. Mun replied that the slogan made no such demand.

Mun said the slogan was intended to serve as a demand for improved relations between Korea and the United States.

Defendants Kim Un-suk, Pak Won-sik and Choe Chung-on also answered questions from their lawyers.

Kim said in reply to a question that she had never expected that the planned arson would cause casualties. One Korean student was killed and two others were injured in the incident.

Miss Kim said the day before the arson, she and Mun discussed whether to use kerosene or gasoline. A decision was made for gasoline, she added.

Pak and Choe said in reply to a question that when they met Mun the day before the arson, they had no knowledge that they would be assigned to scatter leaflets.

The defendants standing trial also included Kim Hyon-chang, who along with Mun, had been indicted for masterminding the arson. Among the others was Choe



Ki-sik, a Catholic Father charged with harboring Kim, Mun and some of the other defendants in the Catholic Education Center in Wonju while they were being sought by police for suspected involvement in the arson.

Kim and Mun were sentenced to death by the Pusan District Criminal Court. Fr. Choe was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Miss Kim was given a life imprisonment term.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK NSC OFFICIAL ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BILL

SK091211 Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 9 Nov (YONHAP)--A senior official of the National Security Council (NSC) said at a press conference Tuesday that the controversial resources management bill, now pending in the National Assembly, could be modified in the process of deliberation.

Na Hui-pil, chairman of the NSC Emergency Planning Committee, defined the expression, "In times of need," which governs activation of the bill, as meaning no more than "War and quasia national emergencies."

He called the press conference to clarify the government position on the bill which, initiated last week, drew immediate criticism from the opposition political parties.

The bill stipulates that men aged 20-50 may be mobilized and material resources used as "state resources in times of need."

Na specified that the number of firms which would be affected by the bill was 3,200 or five percent of all businesses, a pool involving only 30,000 or 40,000 skilled men.

Na explained that exercises would not be conducted on a regular basis as in the case of homeland reserve forces and civil defense corps. He added that although all eligible Korean men could be mobilized at the same time, such an event could only occur so rarely as once in every five or 10 years if it could occur at all.

The bill is designed to supplement existing laws to prepare the entire citizen body for the possibility of contemporary warfare, he said.

Na added that both ruling and opposition political camps had agreed to draw up the law last December when they scrapped the special law on national security measures leftover from the preceding republic.

The major ruling Democratic Justice Party members had decided later that same day to push action on the bill during the current regular National Assembly session.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party, however, had decided against the bill, considering it a threat to personal property and human rights.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON REAFFIRMS NEED TO PREVENT ONE-MAN RULE

SK110329 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the country was steadily developing democracy which suited actual circumstances of Korea by doing such things as preventing one-man rule of long standing.

He also said that all citizens were firmly united for the creation of a new history completely different from that of the past era with remarkable elimination of corruption from society and by securing human rights as provided in the laws.

The chief executive made this remark. He received a courtesy call from 25 Korean residents abroad who attended a unification research work project here at Chongwadae.

"When we combine our strength, democracy which fits our real condition will surely take root in this land in the not too distant future," he told them, asking them to continue making efforts for national prosperity.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENT LEADERS SUSPENDED

SK120232 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University, in connection with a campus demonstration last 3 November, has recently ordered "guidance suspension" for four leaders of the student defense corps at the school for an indefinite period, it was learned yesterday.

They are Kim Sang-chun, 23, a junior in the Department of Sociology and commander of the corps; Song Tae-su, 23, a junior in the Department of Statistics and the deputy commander; Yi Ho-kon, 24, a senior in the Department of Political Science and the chief of Literary Division of the Corps; and Yi Kon-chun, 24, a senior in the Department of Electric Engineering and the chief of the General Affairs Division.

They were picked up by the police at around 1 p.m. last 3 November while they were trying to lead a meeting of some 700 students to call for the revival of students' day on the occasion of the anniversary of the Kwangju students uprising in 1929.

CSO: 4100/54

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

ARREST OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS--The Seoul Kwanak police arrested two students from Seoul National University yesterday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. They are Chu Yong-chin, 21, a senior in the Department of Trade, and Hong Song-ki, 22, a junior in the Department of Sociology. According to the police, they instigated pedestrians to stage a demonstration at around 3 p.m. last 3 November, distributing 400-odd fliers containing antigovernment slogans under the title "A Letter to the People."

[Text] [SK110325 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 8 SK]

Inchon--Two Inha University seniors were arrested by the Inchon police yesterday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. Choe Chin-u, 21, a shipbuilding engineering major, and Yi U-chong, a history student, are alleged to have agitated campus unrest at around 1 p.m. last 8 November, scattering 200 leaflets with anti-government slogans in front of the school's main building. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 8 SK]

COURT RULES ON ARSON SENTENCES--Seoul, 9 November (YONHAP)--The Seoul Appellate Court Tuesday reduced to one year the prison term for Park Kye-dong, formerly a student at Seoul's Korea University. Park, 30, accused in connection with the December 1980 arson at a U.S. Cultural Center in the southwestern city of Kwangju, had been sentenced to one and a half years in prison by a lower tribunal. The appeals court upheld, however, the lower court ruling of five and a half years for Chang Sun-chol, also convicted in the arson case.

[Text] [SK091138 Seoul YONHAP in English 0717 GMT 9 Nov 82]

APPEAL SESSION HELD FOR ARSONISTS--The Taegu Appellate Court yesterday held a second hearing session for Choe Ki-sik and 15 other persons on charges of involvement in the 18 March arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan. Choe, a 39-year-old Catholic Father from Wonju diocese in Wonju, Kangwon-do, admitted most of the charges that he provided shelter to Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik at an education center which was under his management. Kim, 32, and Mun, 24, are principal defendants in the arson that killed one Korean college student and injured two others. A lower court sentenced both defendants to death 9 August. Prosecutors and defense lawyers questioned 10 of the 16 defendants involved in the case, including the three, during the court session. A three-judge panel of the court scheduled the next court session for next Monday when the court is expected to hear testimony from seven witnesses.

[Text] [SK160107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Nov 82 p 8]

CSO: 4100/54

## S. KOREA/ECONOMY

### GOVERNMENT PARTY TO PUSH REAL NAMES FORMULA

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party reconfirmed its basic policy yesterday to get the administration-proposed law bill concerning the real name financial transaction system passed through the incumbent National Assembly session as originally scheduled, putting an end to intraparty controversy over it caused by strong opposition by some lawmakers in the party.

The stance to push ahead with the project to implement the newly-introduced formula while adding more supplementary measures became solid a day after the DJP embarked on an intensive reexamination of the economic measure, obviously encountering conflicting views shown by its legislators.

Revealing that the DJP had gone back to its original position, Rep. Lee Jong-chan, floor leader of the party, told reporters, "Methods of minimizing the ill effects of the system will be fully studied in the course of the parliamentary debate."

The ruling party seemed to have concurred with the government on the conception that either reservation or postponing the implementation of the system might shock the nation's economy more than enforcement.

Key party post holders, including chief policy maker Rep. Chin Lee-chong, contacted pertinent Cabinet members after their joint session prior to the announcement that the DJP was firm to realize the real name financial dealing system.

"I do not mean that the DJP does not intend to rewrite even a word of the law bill pending in the Finance Committee. Various problems which have been raised by the lawmakers will be examined closely," Rep. Lee went on.

The party is mulling various ideas to complement the system further, which include its application to new bank accounts and the wisdom of allowing the use of anonymous names in stock dealings and debentures for a certain time to prevent stagnation of the stock market.

The Finance Committee will revise the provisions of the bill in the course of its deliberation, taking into consideration the side effects such as the boom

in speculative investment and the frustration of the capital market, according to him.

Following the disclosure of the firm party-administration policy, a monthly joint policy coordination session between them scheduled to be held this evening at the party headquarters was postponed indefinitely.

The new financial formula was devised following the curb loan scandal involving Mrs. Chang Yong-ja and her husband Lee Chol-hi in an attempt to bring underground money to the surface.

Sharp controversy erupted in the course of house deliberation of the system between the government and some DJP lawmakers as well as second opposition Korea National Party members.

In the midst of strong criticism of the system by a considerable number of party lawmakers, it has come under scrutiny by the DJP policy-making machinery for further modifications.

Policy makers led by Rep. Chin Lee-chong have embarked on analyzing in detail the side-effects that may possibly arise from the implementation of the system.

Meanwhile, Rep. Kimg Yong-tae, spokesman of the DJP, said that the party was considering convening a general caucus of its lawmakers to hear their extensive opinions on the controversial introduction of the system.

Full-scale deliberation of the law bill will start next week when a select subcommittee of the Finance Committee is created.

CSO: 4100/043

## S. KOREA/ECONOMY

### REAL NAME FORMULA TO BE COMPROMISED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Cho Byung-pil]

Text] Since the question of the fate of the real name financial transaction system raised its head this week, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has never stopped blowing hot and cold over the already endorsed policy to enforce it as originally scheduled.

As time wore on, especially following the presentation of a law bill concerning the new formula to the National Assembly Finance Committee for its approval, the DJP appeared to be in a quandary over what to do about the snowballing dissenting views of some party lawmakers.

The party, however, made a gesture to "knuckle under to" the strong government intention to put the system into practice from Jan. 1 next year Thursday, taming divergent opinions inside it.

To work out ideas amenable to both sides, party leaders and the pertinent Cabinet members held a lengthy policy co-ordination meeting at the Capitol restaurant yesterday morning in which they concurred on house approval during the current sitting with sweeping supplementary measures, including the date for its enforcement, and added much more to the original form.

Obviously to save as much face as possible and to avoid the risk of being taxed by the people with perceived short-comings in consistent policy coordination, both the government and the DJP succeeded in seeking compromise terms.

What the DJP obtained in its marathon session with the administration seems to be the latter's willingness to delay the date for operation of the new system.

Matter-of-factly, modifying its contents to prevent the new economic measure from backfiring has been accepted as a fait accompli because both the government and the DJP found no objection to minimizing possible side effects.

Therefore, of much interest at the present is when the system, designed to bring underground money out into the open for normal financial dealings and reasonable taxation under real names, will be enforced.



Some DJP lawmakers predicted that the system could be put into effect from 1986, not from Jan. 1 next year, a concession the party got from the administration. But it is still premature to say anything definite about the date.

When the sharp dispute arose, not a few DJP leaders, including its chairman Lee Chai-hyung and chief policy maker Rep. Chin Iee-chong, indicated a looming turnabout in their party's position, not viewing the system as "sacrosanct," and prepared to consider better ideas, if any in the course of parliamentary deliberation.

Those who strongly advocated either its indefinite reservation or postponement based their arguments on what they termed the development of such conditions as sharp decreases in savings deposits against increases in demand deposits; the shrunken function of the stock market; and speculative purchase of apartments--undesirable to realizing a business perk-up.

As the government showed no sign of backing down from its original scheme to carry it out from next year, some DJP lawmakers insisted that it should avoid any attempt equivalent to "breaking a butterfly upon a wheel," calling for a flexible posture.

They pointed out the example of failure to seek a productive economic policy from a far-sighted perspective as a result of what they termed the "ambition of some policy planners in bureaucratic society" for their fame in the past.

They pinpointed the value-added tax system, which was still an object of controversy, as a product of the obstinacy of "technocrats" despite strong objection raised by the past-era ruling party.

In the contest for the real name system in all financial dealings this time, the government won in its policy to pursue it, whereas the DJP restored its honor as the ruling camp, making the date for its enforcement changeable most probably to be delayed.

As against the once wavering position of the DJP, the opposition Korea National Party is firm in demanding the withholding of the system, though the Democratic Korea Party is less aggressive than the former.

This is because inside the DKP is also a babble of contradictory voices with the views of its lawmakers on the system differing.

The opposition parties are critical of the way the DJP and the government have dealt with the system.

CSO: 4100/044

## S. KOREA/ECONOMY

### THE REAL NAMES FORMULA TO BE POSTPONED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The projected real name financial dealing system will be virtually reserved for four or five years, although a law bill concerning the formula will be adopted on the incumbent regular National Assembly session as planned.

The possibility of the postponement for such a lengthy period of time was hinted yesterday by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), which made clear its intention not to specify the concrete date of the enforcement in the bill.

Rep. Lee Jong-chan, floor leader of the DJP, said, "It will take at least four to five years to complete all administrative conditions indispensable to carry out the system."

"To support the implementation of the system, administrative businesses such as residents' registration along with registration of land and taxation should be computerized," he pointed out.

He said that the party had resolved to put off the introduction of the new financial device originally slated for Jan. 1 next year for a considerable of time, judging that enforcing it in the present ailing economy would result in various problems.

The DJP, which is now devising remedial programs for the controversial system, is considering giving a favor of raised interest rates for the inscribed account holders who reveal their real names voluntarily before its implementation.

The idea is designed to induce people to deposit in their real names, the floor leader explained.

A finalized DJP revision of the bill will be presented to an 11-member subcommittee of the Finance Committee this week to have it get through the house panel by Nov. 8.

"The timing of the implementation should be set by a parliamentary decision," he stressed.

#### Date of Enforcement

"The date of enforcement can also be determined by a presidential decree after the bill is passed by the house. But it is not desirable for the Assembly to leave the matter in the hands of the administration," he said.

He said it was feared that the government might set the date at its own discretion in the decree regardless of the ruling party's intention.

"The system, however, has to be introduced on this soil someday," the DJP floor leader said ironically.

Yet, the DJP's scheme not to clarify the date in the bill is likely to give rise to sharp disputes between the rival camps in the course of committee screening.

In the meantime, a party source indicated that its policy makers were considering a plan to put the system into effect before April, 1985 at the latest when the present Assembly's term expires.

He said that it was unreasonable for a law enacted by the incumbent house not to be enforced during its tenure.

Major supplementary measures now under study by the DJP policy planners include, among other things, expansion of the category of small stockholders, exemption of stock and debenture transactions from the system and inducing existing anonymous or fictitious accounts holders to use their real names on a gradual basis.

CSO: 4100/045

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK LIKELY TO FAIL AT 6 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH GOAL

SK110320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea's economic growth this year is expected to fall short of the targeted six percent due to a delayed economic recovery worldwide and unexpectedly poor rice harvests, the Korea economic daily said Thursday.

Quoting officials at the Commerce-Industry Ministry, the Bank of Korea and the Korea Traders Association, the daily said that the country's commodity exports this year would reach 21.7 billion U.S. dollars at the most, still short of the targeted 22.5 billion dollars, because of growing protectionism and poor worldwide demand.

Affected by sluggish exports, industrial output in the manufacturing sector would fail to hit the targeted 4.5 percent growth, the daily quoted the officials as saying.

Even rice harvests, which are regarded as a driving force behind economic growth, would climb to only 5.2 million tons, 200,000 tons less than the target.

The performance of construction, social overhead capital and other service sectors, however, would surpass expectations, leading the country's economic growth for this year, according to the daily.

Due to the stabilized prices of major raw materials at overseas markets and the slowed growth, imports this year would reach the neighborhood of 23 billion dollars, decreasing current account deficits from the projected two billion dollars to 1.5 billion dollars, the daily said.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

REAL NAMES FORMULA REJECTED--The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) decided yesterday to reject the formation of an 11-member sub-panel of the National Assembly Finance Committee, which would deal with the real name financial transaction system. The party reasoned that it would be meaningless for the subcommittee to debate the law bill concerning the new formula since it did not reflect a unified position of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The rival political parties are likely to be at variance with each other over the sub-panel this week when the DJP presents a modified version of the identification system to the house committee. The DKP maintains a firm position that the newly-introduced system should be put into practice with its contents intact from Jan 1 next year as originally scheduled. [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 4100/046

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'YONHAP' ON PROS, CONS OF TROOPS GOING TO LEBANON

SK111124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0901 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--Lebanon's request that South Korean troops join the multi-national peace-keeping force has ignited national concern over the government's reaction since Wednesday when the Foreign Ministry announced receipt of the Lebanese requests.

The government has been discussing the issue in closed session, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok disclosed in his testimony before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Lebanese request was conveyed to the Korean Government Saturday through the Korean Embassy in the Middle East country. The belated confirmation of receipt by the ministry indicates the potential, both domestically and internationally, for grave repercussions from the government response.

A high-ranking government source disclosed that top-ranking officials from the foreign ministry, defense ministry and other pertinent ministries met Tuesday to review the issue and that they continued to postpone any conclusion.

Lebanon has not specified the scale of South Korean troops desired or the [word indistinct] and period of service.

Currently, the government seems to be waiting for the reactions of other countries which have reportedly received the same requests, such as Britain, The Netherlands and Austria.

Those who support the request propound that South Korea's participation in preserving peace in Lebanon would enhance the country's image and position on the international scene.

They also contend that South Korea could expect some diplomatic gains from the United States which, according to some experts, played a role in the request for South Korean participation.

Those opposing the request view with anxiety South Korea's possible involvement in the complicated Middle East conflict and the cost of maintaining Korean troops there.

They also worried that if troops are sent, relations with some Arab countries, including Libya, which are uncomfortable with the incumbent Lebanese leadership, would be negatively affected, setting back Seoul's efforts to improve relations with nonaligned bloc nations.

The Korean government sent troops to Vietnam in 1965 under the direction of the late President Pak Chong-hui and attracted considerable criticism from opposition political camps and as well as some in the ruling camp.

Even if the government decides to send troops to Lebanon, the decision must be approved by the Unicameral Korean Parliament after the two government parties reach an agreement on the issue, which may be no easy job considering the fuel for controversy in the issue.

So far, government officials and politicians have voiced one opinion that a decision should be made most carefully, weighing all factors involved in the national interest.

CSO: 4100/54

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### LAWMAKERS AFFIRMATIVE ON LEBANON TROOPS REQUEST

SK110344 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Many lawmakers on the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee have initially shown affirmative reaction to the Lebanese request for the sending of Korean troops to Lebanon from a viewpoint that the purpose of the dispatch is not to wage a war, but to maintain peace.

Both the ruling and opposition lawmakers of the panel, however, noted that the troop dispatch was a matter to be decided on carefully through prudent examination of many problems involving it both at home and abroad.

Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the first opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said, "The government and the assembly have to deal with the issue cautiously, pooling wisdom with each other."

Rep Yi Man-sop, a vice president of the second opposition Korea National Party, said it should be considered in depth which decision could contribute to world peace or coincide with the national interest.

He stressed that the troop sending was not a matter to be handled lightly.

But many other lawmakers such as Rep Ho Kyong-ku of the DKP expressed positive reactions to the troop-dispatch, stressing its mission of keeping international peace.

CSO: 4100/54



## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY URGES PRUDENCE ON LEBANESE TROOPS REQUEST

SK110304 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Beirut Call for Peace Force"]

[Text] Mixed local reactions are on foot to news reports that the Lebanese government has asked Korea, along with several European countries, to participate in the multinational peacekeeping force in the Middle East country.

One school reflects a sort of national self-confidence in that the call from Lebanon appears to underline a marked improvement in Korea's status in the world community and international recognition of its capability and capacity to contribute to the cause of peace.

This group takes note that the other countries approached by Beirut in its request include Britain, Sweden and the Netherlands--in addition to the United States, France and Italy already committed to Lebanon--and that the mission prescribed is noble to ensure peace in a land on the other end of the Asian continent.

They recall the facts that the republic was rescued from communist aggression three decades ago by United Nations forces made up of 16 nations and that in the sixties Korea took part in the Vietnam war as a way of "repaying the debt" of the Korean War.

Some others of wishful thinking point to the prospect that Korea's contribution to the peacekeeping force in Lebanon would have the way for its active participation in extensive rehabilitation projects due in the war-torn country.

For all that, the Lebanese call is something that has to be weighed very carefully in view of the all too precarious conditions prevailing in the Middle East and possible drawbacks which Korea's involvement in the risky situation, albeit bona fide and of righteous intent, might bring about to its long-range national interests.

Indeed volatile is the situation in the Middle East and particularly that in Lebanon today, where mighty forces of Israel and Syria together with sizable remnants of Palestinian elements are pitted against each other even after a truce was effected to months of bloody battles, which entailed a horrible massacre of Palestinian refugees last September.

Equally vulnerable is Lebanon's domestic scene which, though now marking a lull and gearing up for renewed nation-building work under newly-elected President Amin Gemayel, has been beset by chronic factionalism and communal strife.

It is the Christian president, elected to replace his assassinated brother less than two months ago, who is campaigning to augment the international peacekeeping force in his attempts to restore the governability of his country and the Lebanese Army's authority over the strife-torn land after the withdrawal of contending foreign forces, Israelis and Syrians.

Uncertainty also prevails about the feasibility of a comprehensive Mideast peace plan proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in early September, which is apparently related to the on-going Lebanese restoration programs.

Save for favorable yet cautious responses from moderate Arab states, the proposal has been shunned not only by hawkish Arabs and the Soviet Union, another superpower exercising influence on the regional question, but also by Israel, beclouding its future prospects.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that even the United States and European powers, having both traditional links and impending interests, are hesitant if not reluctant either to augment or newly send their troops to Lebanon, lest they should fall into a quagmire.

These and other fragile factors dictate the need for acute prudence in dealing with the request for Korea's involvement in Lebanese affairs, with which the nation is not directly connected despite its stake in the Gulf region for oil and construction projects.

Circumspect studies are indeed in order as to whether Korea, a developing and divided country with enough security problems at home, should make a commitment to precarious development in a faraway land, which involves not only expense of and physical risks to the contingent but also a possible impact on the republic's international standing in case the regional situation takes an adverse turn.

CSO: 4100/54

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY DELIBERATES OVER LEBANESE TROOPS REQUEST

SK120212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Troops for Lebanon"]

[Text] Lebanon has officially asked Seoul to contribute troops to the multinational peace-keeping force in that country which it plans to build to 30,000 strong from the present 4,000. The increase in size and, for that matter, the important role of the international police force appears inevitable for Lebanon to seek durable stability and independence from the on-again, off-again conflicts between Palestinians and Israelis.

But the ramifications of Korea joining the peace-keeping force in Lebanon are so broad and complex that they must be studied down to the last detail before deciding on the Lebanese request. There are of course both positive and negative sides to the question. As Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok told a National Assembly Committee Wednesday night, the Lebanese request for Korean troops may be considered an indication of the high international esteem of Korea and, accordingly, the rising place of Korea in the community of nations.

Dispatch of troops to Lebanon will conform to our unswerving principle of making whatever contributions within our means to the maintenance of peace. Indeed, Korea's international stature will rise to new heights if its contribution of peace-keeping troops to the multinational force in Lebanon achieves the intended objectives.

Viewed more practically, the nation's peace-keeping role in Lebanon is likely to widen the avenue for economic cooperation with that country in particular and Mideast countries in general. Especially, the nation's police function there may be followed by its active participation in the reconstruction of the devastated Lebanon.

But a number of questions must be answered to ensure that such merits will be in store for the contribution of troops. Beside, the presumable negative impact appears serious enough to more than balance the possible gains.

First of all, Korea's own security situation compels us to ask whether the dispatch of forces to a third country will be logical and realistic. This question should be weighed particularly in the context of the circumstances in which the nation continues to depend considerably on the U.S. military

presence for the maintenance of an effective deterrent to a possible North Korean armed attack.

Diplomatic consequences of such a troop contribution would be also anything but negligible, especially in the nation's relations with some Arabic countries or with the Third World as a whole. It could notably detract from the cooperative ties the country has built with a large number of Third World nations.

Still a greater question is the touch-and-go prospect of attaining rapport between the long-feuding forces in and around Lebanon. A prerequisite to making good a solid peace formula which has yet to emerge. The professed need for the proposed peace-keeping role of Korea and other countries until the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon is not articulate enough when tens of thousands of Israeli and Syrian troops remain with no sign of early departure and with the possibility of another clash lingering on.

Last but not least, the nation's defense outlay is already heavy enough and we can hardly pay for the maintenance of our troops abroad.

A prudent and yet elaborate approach to these points, both positive and negative, is the key to arriving at the most reasonable decision on the Lebanese request.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

RICE IMPORT FROM JAPAN, TAIWAN, AUSTRALIA STUDIED

SK160112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] The government is considering importing rice from Australia, Japan and Taiwan to diversify rice import markets and thus to decrease heavy dependence on the United States.

The policy was revealed in a report by the Economic Planning Board (EPB), which has been submitted to the National Assembly.

The EPB report, however, does not elaborate on the timing or quantity of the rice market diversification policy.

The diversification program is expected to be implemented next year as the government has already fixed this year's rice import sources, mostly American dealers, amounting to 370,000 tons.

The diversification has been largely prompted by a lawsuit filed by an American rice dealer charging Korean government officials with bribery in connection with Korean rice imports from other American rice exporters.

The charge later turned out to be groundless, stemming from hectic competition among American rice brokers themselves.

In this connection, the Office of Supply of the Republic of Korea (OSROK) excluded the Connell Co. of the United States from the list of dealers invited to a recent bidding, according to the EPB report.

Connell, the OSROK claims, masterminded the lawsuit against Korea.

The EPB report confirmed that the government had worked out a seven year plan for the self-supply of major grains.

The target year for the envisioned program is 1987.

The government will take further measures to improve the rice storage facilities nationwide to lessen losses of grain stock.

A grain fund system is under careful study, the report said, designed to insure smooth supply of and demand for the chief grains.

As a concrete step, related ministries including the EPB and the agriculture-fisheries ministry, will soon combine to produce a blueprint for the projected fund.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

CHON PRAISES SENNEWALD'S COUNTERATTACK CONCEPT

SK090416 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that American troops stationed in Korea played a vital role not only for the security of Korea but for that of their own country.

He praised the counterattack operations concept mounted by Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, commander-in-chief of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), which suits the geographical character of Korea.

The president said he was satisfied with the operational idea Gen. Sennewald has developed with his deep knowledge of tactics and experiences.

He cited contributions of the U.S. armed forces here to the defense of Korea during his inspection of the CFC headquarters on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of its activation.

"I want to encourage you for the efforts you have made to make the CFC an excellent and proud combined force in a short period of time, only four years since its founding," he was quoted as saying.

President Chon then evaluated the combined strategy and cooperative system developing in good shape between the military of the two allies as remarkable results unparalleled in world history.

He was quoted as saying, "I am convinced that the CFC will fulfill its duties well to resist any type of the provocative act by the enemy in perfect unity."

Guided by Defense Minister Yun Song-min, he visited the CFC headquarters where he heard a briefing by Gen. Sennewald on the overall condition of the CFC.

Gen. Sennewald pledged that the CFC would do its best to achieve the common goals of the two states and Korean security.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY PRAISES CFC'S ROLE IN DEFENSE

SK100214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "CFC -- Model of Partnership"]

[Text] The Korean-American Alliance has proved to be one of the strongest binational defense arrangements ever since their joint repelling of the North Korean aggression on this republic in 1950-53. It indeed has developed into a unique kind of defense partnership as personified by the combined forces command of the two countries which observed its fourth anniversary this week.

It is gratifying to learn that the command has so improved the strength of the combined forces during the past four years that they can meet any challenge. This is a remarkable achievement of the command as the cooperative machinery of the two countries, as noted by President Chon Tu-hwan during his visit to the CFC headquarters Monday. Especially noteworthy are the president's remarks that he is satisfied with the defense strategy, designed by Gen. Robert Sennewald, CFC commander, which the chief executive said is suitable to the peculiar geography of Korea.

The CFC achievements of the past four years, of course, rest on the binational alliance forged on the battlefield and through the steady hardening of their partnership throughout the post-Korean War period. Still, the command is playing an outstanding role continuing the qualitative growth of the combined forces so as to keep improving their readiness to meet any eventuality. The CFC contributions to this end are tangible partly through its successful conduct of team spirit exercises, the annual joint maneuvers of the two allies intended to test their defense capability on this peninsula.

Stepped-up cooperation between the forces of the two countries and modernization of their weapons systems are essential to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula. This necessity has been brought home all along, both by North Korea's unceasing arms buildup and by a plethora of its southward provocations within and outside the demilitarized zone (DMZ).

The North Korean construction of underground tunnels in the DMZ, as well as their continuous demand for an immediate end to the U.S. military presence in this republic, among other things, is an unequivocal show of their non-pacific design on the south. Their abuse of the truce-policing military



armistice commission for political and ideological purposes is another sign of their lack of interest in a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The North Korean position made clear through these actions tells us all the more loudly what should be done on our part to preserve peace on the one hand, and to explore the possibility of rapprochement between the divided halves of Korea on the other. We must leave no room for any North Korean miscalculation that could lead to a second armed adventure against this republic. In this undertaking, the Combined Forces Command has a crucial role to play.

The CFC's successful performance also contributes to protecting U.S. security interests in this part of Asia by helping to stabilize the area. The importance of this role is increasing considerably in the face of the growing Soviet naval and aerial presence in the Pacific as well as in northeast and southeast Asia.

But again, focused on its binational character, the CFC is a model of such copartnership. This unprecedented arrangement stands not only for strong military cooperation between Korea and the United States but also for the deep-rooted friendship between the people. Both sides must spare no efforts to further enhance the command as the prototype of a Korea-U.S. partnership.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV ERA, FUTURE

SK130409 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "End of Brezhnev Era"]

[Text] After an 18-year reign over the world's most powerful communist state and consequent exercise of enormous influence on international affairs, Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev has passed away leaving a bountiful aftermath which will linger in his country and abroad as well for some time.

Because his failing health put him in the twilight for the past several years, his death is not so stunned worldwide uncertainty since for one thing, the Soviet Union now faces a serious succession problem if not a power struggle to fill the vacuum left in the Kremlin.

Indeed, Brezhnev's place in the Soviet hierarchy was vast and omnipotent as he held at the time of his death not only the supreme party leadership as general secretary and a tight grip on the government but also the role of head of state--functions which had normally been divided among seniors in the past.

His achievements for the soviets were also outstanding. Above all, he had brought the Soviet Union to military parity with--and in some respects edges over--the United States, wiping out the "disgrace" Moscow had to suffer during the Cuban crisis in the days of his predecessor, Nikita Khrushchev.

He scored this feat by waging a shrewd foreign policy of detente on the one hand and by accelerating military buildup on the other.

Another illustration of the dual phase of his policies was Soviet expansionism, as exemplified by the intervention in Angola and occupation of Afghanistan, which ran contrary to his repeated commitment to the cause of world peace.

He was also ruthless in suppressing liberalization moves in Czechoslovakia and more lately in Poland under the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine"--harshness which was exhibited in the clampdown on numberless dissidents in his own country.

All in all, he has left a "will" which his successors promptly pledged upon his decease to honor. That is, only three days before his death while marking the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Brezhnev boastfully made a

challenge to the West that any venture to attack the Soviet Union would result in crushing retaliation.

In this connection, it is notable that all top leaders of the Soviet Union have either died in office or been ousted creating succession problems, while communist China, also beset by gerontocracy, has managed in recent years to groom successors--at least ostensibly.

As for Soviet foreign policy, the prevailing assumption is that no dramatic changes will occur during the power transition process in light of the intricacy involved, barring any new diplomatic initiatives. Another ground cited for such prospects is the Soviet economic strains, notably in food production, which is expected to force the Kremlin to sustain its detente policy.

But then, one cannot rule out the possibility that Moscow may opt for an external venture due to a prolonged deadlock in the power struggle.

Of particular concern to us in what sort of impact, however, subtle and indirect it may be, the leadership change in the Kremlin will have on the Korean peninsula and for that matter whether North Korea will attempt to capitalize on the development of its gain.

CSO: 4100/54

DAILIES ON KIM IL-SONG WORK ON COMMUNISTS' TASKS

SK110004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 November (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 45th anniversary of the publication of "The Tasks of Korean Communists," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (10 November 1937).

An article of NODONG SINMUN says:

It is a historic work which consummates and systematizes the unique idea and theory on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which was clarified for the first time in history by the Chuche idea. It is also a programmatic document which indicates the road to be followed by the Korean revolution and the national liberation struggle in colonies.

In the work the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives a comprehensive review of the theory and strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution urgently required by the revolutionary practice and the era, and the principled stand and immediate tasks and fighting tasks to be carried out in accomplishing this revolutionary cause.

He said that to correctly formulate the character of revolution was of weighty importance in establishing correct strategy and tactics of revolution and promoting its victory, and he illumined the methodological principle in defining the character of revolution and thus was the first in history to claim that the revolution in a colony should not be a bourgeois revolution or a socialist revolution but be an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, a revolution of new type.

The respected leader was the first in the history of the struggle for human liberation to find a new form of revolution and formulate its character. This made it possible to indicate a most straight path of correctly solving the complicatedly entangled national and class contradictions of the colonial semi-feudal society. This also helped lay an ideological and theoretical foundation for smashing the old right and left opportunist viewpoints on the revolution in colonies and shaping scientific strategy and tactics of revolution.

In the work he, basing himself on the correct definition of the character of the Korean revolution, gives comprehensive answers as to the strategic and

tactical principles of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution--the target of the revolution, its motive force and tasks to be carried out at its stage. This made it possible to ensure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces to the counter-revolutionary forces and give a scientific exposition of the fighting program to be set forth in colonies and semi-colonies and stages of the development of revolution.

In this historic work he advances new Chuche-oriented strategic and tactical policies and ways whereby the peoples and communists of the colonies might fight and defeat the formidable imperialist enemy with their internal revolutionary forces.

He also gives a scientific and theoretical exposition of the superb idea and theory, strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the anti-Japanese national united front movement, militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and building of a working-class party of Chuche-type, and the idea of adhering to the independent stand, a fundamental stand to be possessed by the communists in the revolutionary struggle, thereby making an undying contribution to powerfully propelling the Korean revolution and the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution in our era and developing and enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class.

"The Tasks of Korean Communists," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is indeed a revolutionary document of enormous historical significance. It served as an inspiring banner in instilling the conviction of certain victory in revolution into the hearts of the Korean communists and people and bringing the Korean revolution as a whole to a new upsurge and as a powerful weapon guaranteeing the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In conclusion the article stresses:

This classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which indicates a correct road of struggle not only to the Korean people but also to the oppressed and exploited people of the world still serves as a programmatic guideline and a powerful weapon of struggle for our people in the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of anti-imperialist national liberation on a nationwide scale and as a powerful inspiring banner for the world revolutionary people in the struggle for national independence and freedom and for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

CSO: 4100/53

BRIEFS

KPA ARTILLERYMEN MEETING--Bijing, 15 November (KCNA)--Chinese mass media reported the meeting of artillerymen of the Korean People's Army which was held in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Noting that this meeting was held on 12 and 13 November, PEOPLE'S DAILY 15 November said that at the meeting Comrade Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the Korean revolutionary armed forces, made an important speech putting emphasis on strengthening and developing the people's army into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of building the artillery armed forces and increasing artillery combat capacity in every way. Present there were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and member of the Military Committee, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and member of the Military Committee, of the WPK Central Committee, and minister of people's armed forces, the paper said. XINHUA perported the meeting on 14 November and radio Beijing on 15 November. [Text] [SK160455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 15 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/53

'KCNA' REPORTS SUCCESSES IN DRIVE FOR SPEED OF 80'S

SK060824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 November (KCNA)--The Korean working people have sharply boosted production in the drive to create "the speed of the 80's."

A 38 per cent jump in production has been recorded above last years same period at the non-ferrous metal ore mines which have risen up for the attainment of a 1.5 million ton goal in non-ferrous metal production. The miners of the Komdok Mining Complex, a large non-ferrous metal ore production base, have increased the amount of ore loosening per blasting 5 or 6 times by introducing an effective combined blasting.

The steel producers have boosted the daily output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel 24-31 per cent above the daily average in the first half of the year.

Production at the Kangson Steel Complex has gone up more than 2.2 times as against the same period last year. In 1957, the workers there kindled the torch of the Chollima movement by producing 120,000 tons of rolled steel at the Blooming Mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons. Now they have raised its capacity 14 times.

Innovatory successes have also been reported from the machine-building industry. The workers of the Ryongsong Machine Complex have increased the speed of processing equipment for metal industry 3 or 4 times, 5.7 times at maximum.

A new speed has been developed at the construction sites, where the builders are accelerating four major tasks of nature-remaking--the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland, obtaining 200,000 hectares of new land, the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and the construction of the Taechon Power Station--and at the housing construction sites all over the country. Constructors in Pyongyang have completed the assembling of 41-storeyed apartment houses in a little more than 2 months.

An increasing number of units report the fulfilment of their assignments under the second 7-year plan and this years plans in the powerful waves of the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80s" sweeping the whole country.

According to data available, the second 7-year plan targets had been hit by 10 October by 154 industrial establishments, 193 workshops and 951 workteams

in Pyongyang. By that date more than 630 industrial establishments had honored their yearly assignments throughout the country.

The working people are registering many successes by waging the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80s" in close combination with the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement for following the examples of the unassuming heroes.

CSO: 4100/53



## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### FOUNDING OF AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE SYSTEM MARKED

SK152257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the new agricultural guidance system by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his works including the classic work "On Further Strengthening and Developing the County Co-operative Farm Management Committees" published in November 1962, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly explained the validity of the establishment of the county co-operative farm management committees and their advantages, the content and tasks of the industrial guidance to be given by the committees and problems of principle arising in the state guidance to the rural economy including the tasks of the central and provincial agricultural guidance system.

In an article headlined "Let Us Give Fuller Play to the Advantages of the New Agricultural Guidance System in Conformity with the Requirements of the Developing Reality" the paper says:

The new original agricultural guidance system with the county co-operative farm management committees as the basic unit is the most revolutionary and scientific guidance system indicating the road of the correct solution of the agricultural problem under socialism and the successful construction of socialism and communism.

The establishment of this new agricultural guidance system opened up a broader prospect for the rural economy of our country which entered a new stage of its development and pointed to a correct way for successfully realizing the organic combination of the state and cooperative ownership and rapidly developing the agricultural production.

This system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in conformity with the requirements of the developing reality is a revolutionary agricultural guidance system brilliantly realizing the demands of the immortal Chuche idea and a superior guidance system which helps successfully carry out the immediate and prospective tasks of the socialist rural construction. When we advance, firmly grasping this superior guidance system, we can dynamically push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and more

successfully realise the assistance of town to the country and, further, more quickly diminish the differences between town and the country.

For its great advantages the new agricultural guidance system established by the great leader has displayed a great vitality in the practical struggle for the rural construction over the past 20 years.

The continued leap in all fields of agricultural production including grain production despite persistent, serious influence of the cold front--this is a fruition of farming done in a scientific and technical way as demanded by the Chuche-based methods of farming under the new agricultural guidance system.

An unusually rich harvest was reaped again this year following last years bumper crops. Thus, a vigorous advance is being made confidently toward the 15 million-ton target of grain production set forth by the party.

The epochal changes and shining successes in all fields of the socialist rural construction clearly prove that the new agricultural guidance system is a most superior system suited to the nature of the socialist rural economic system.

The article says:

We should further develop and strengthen the new system and thus effect a new upsurge in all domains of the socialist rural construction to fly the banner of victory on the 15 million-ton height of grain.

It stresses that the party's policy of guiding the rural economy in an industrial way should be continuously and thoroughly implemented, all-people ownership and cooperative ownership be combined in an organic way and the guidance and assistance of state to the cooperative economy strengthened in every way.

CSO: 4100/53

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PYONGWON COUNTY REAPS BUMPER HARVEST

SK081028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 November (KCNA)--Unprecedentedly rich crops have been reaped this year in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, as a result of the thorough application of the Chuche-based farming methods.

The county is sure of an increase of over 25,000 tons of grain this year above last years.

This means an increment of 2.2 times in total grain yield of the county above that 10 years ago.

In this period the per hectare yield of rice has grown 2.1 times and that of maize 3.1 times.

The average yearly growth rate of grain production in the county recorded 10 per cent over the past 10 years.

Many farms which had regarded the production of 5,000 tons of grain as an unusually rich harvest became 10,000 ton-producing farms, and this year the Chongbo and Tokje cooperative farms joined the ranks of 10,000 ton-level farms.

Pyongwon County reached the 100,000 ton level a few years ago. This year it foresees much more grain production.

An average per hectare rice yield at many cooperative farms reached over 8 tons, 12 tons at the maximum in some fields.

Tideland farming has also proved successful this year in Pyongwon County. The per hectare rice yield of reclaimed Tideland fields at 1,000 odd hectares is no less than that of other paddy fields.

Eight tons of rice has been reaped on an average per hectare at the reclaimed tideland paddy fields of the Sinsong cooperative farms.

CSO: 4100/53

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### 'KCNA' REPORTS ON PROSPEROUS KAESONG

SK111550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 November (KCNA)--Kaesong, a city adjoining the military demarcation line, has been turned into a paradise for the people.

This city where life had been trying under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists entered a road of prosperity after it became a city of the northern half of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a series of on-the-spot guidance to the city to clearly indicate the road to be followed by it and constantly showed deep love and care for its people.

A great change has taken place there under his wise leadership.

The stalls and small stores that had lined the streets have given place to public buildings and high-rise apartment houses to turn Kaesong into a modern city.

A good number of factories including the large Kaesong Textile Mill have made their appearance, where production is on the yearly increase. Today the city's total industrial output value has grown over 90 times and the variety of products 25 times as against 1955.

Kaesong turns out high-quality light industrial goods in large quantities, which find their way to foreign markets after meeting its demand. The world's famous "Kaesong Insamsul (wine)" was awarded four gold medals at international fairs.

Bumper crops visit the cooperative farms there every year under the rays of the rural theses. The grain output has nearly quadrupled.

The farmers work joyously with the help of machines and chemicals. Today the number of the tractors has grown 13 times and the per hectare application of chemical fertilizers 6 times as compared with 1960.

Under the free education and free medical assistance systems, the working people are free from worries about their children's education and medical

treatment, there are more than 160 schools at all levels, over 300 kindergartens and a number of therapeutic and prophylactic organs. The number of the medical workers has increased over five times as against 1960.

The peoples living has improved steadily, the average per household income of the factory and office workers has augmented more than 4.5 times and the per household distribution in cash to farmers over 5.4 times. The people of Kaesong who had gone hungry and ragged in the rotten South Korean society in the past days now enjoy boundless happiness under the most superior socialist system.

CSO: 4100/53

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

### PYONGYANG SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Seoul NAEWOE PO'NGSHIN in Korean No 299, 1 Oct 82 pp 1j-4j

[Article: "North Korea Emphasizes Building of Refrigerated Transports"]

[Text] This year North Korea is known to have launched a 5,000-ton class refrigerated transport, the Paeksa-bong, in late July and to have built a second ship of the same class, the Kkach-i-bong, in mid-September.

North Korea launched the Kkach-i-bong on 16 September at the Ch'ongjin shipyard in the presence of such party cadres as Kang Hui-won, Responsible Secretary of the Ch'ongjin City Korean Workers Party (KWP) Committee, Pak Si-hyong, candidate for the Party Central Committee, Kim Yong-tuk, Chairman of the Ch'ongjin City People's Committee, and Kim Yong-hun, Chairman of the Ch'ongjin City Economic Guidance Committee as well as many persons related to the shipbuilding sector.

The Ch'ongjin shipyard which built the refrigerated transport the Kkach-i-bong began building 5,000-ton refrigerated transports in the early 1970's but ceased from 1973 until this year when it again began to accelerate the building of refrigerated transports.

Looking at the Ch'ongjin shipyard, which plays the central role in North Korea's refrigerated transport building, is, along with the Namp'o and Najin shipyards, one of the three largest shipyards in North Korea with a yearly shipbuilding capacity of 54,000 tons; from the late 1960's this shipyard has gradually expanded its facilities and added a ship design shop to assume a leading role in other shipbuilding technology in addition to refrigerated transport building technology such as providing guidance and shipbuilding technology for various kinds of ships.

Looking at North Korea's bringing in and holding of refrigerated transports over the years, North Korea brought in the Tashkent and the Wolbi-san from the Soviet Union and the Pongdae-san from the Netherlands; North Korea began building its own around 1969, starting with the 3,500-ton Taesong-san at the Namp'o shipyard, and has launched such ships as the Taebo-san. Also, North Korea is known to have built such ships as the 5,000-ton Ponghwa-san, the Moran-bong, the Paektu-san, the Piro-bong,

the Ch'ong-bong, and the Hwanggum-san at such shipyards as Yongamp'o and Ch'ongjin in the early 1970's and to have launched such ships as the Paekma-gang, the Paeksa-bong, and the Kkach'i-bong in the 1980's. (See table)

Also, looking at North Korea's shipbuilding technology for civilian ships, building on their shipbuilding experience of building medium and small size boats of 30 to 50 tons and trawlers ranging from 450 to 3,750 tons in the early 1960's, the North Koreans are known to have developed and built by themselves refrigerated transports of 3,500--5,000 ton displacement beginning around 1967.

Analyzing North Korea's refrigerated transport shipbuilding since the late 1960's, after building 3,500-ton refrigerated transports in the late 1960's, North Korea began building 5,000 ton transports in the early and mid-1970's; after launching the Hwanggum-san in 1974, North Korea ceased building refrigerated transports, but began again with the building of the Paekma-gang in 1980 and is now drawing attention as North Korea is seen as accelerating its building of refrigerated transports with the building of the Paeksa-bong and the Kkach'i-bong this year.

The purpose of North Korea's active building of refrigerated transports in 1982 after having virtually stopped such shipbuilding since 1974 can be interpreted as fulfilling the maritime products target which has been established at 3,500,000 tons for the second seven-year plan (5,000,000 tons for the next plan) in order to obtain foreign currency through increased export of maritime products; in particular, it may be that many refrigerated transports are needed to process maritime products harvested in relation to North Korea's recent trend of gradually increasing cooperation in the maritime sector with African and Middle Eastern countries as well as for the expansion of the scale of their fishing operations in the northern fishing area centered around the Sea of Okhostk.

Table One. Specifications of North Korea's 5,000 Ton Class Refrigerated Transports

Length (m)	101.58	Main Engine (HP)	3,000
Width (m)	14.0	Reserve Engines (HP)	3 X 400
Total Displacement (tons)	5,100	Refrigeration Facilities	3X9,000Kcal/H
Maximum Speed (knots)	13.7	Maximum Voyage Days	40

Table Two. North Korea's Holding of Refrigerated Transports

<u>Ship's Name</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Date of Building/Acquiring</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tashkent	7,000	1965	U.S.S.R. (acquired)
Wolbi-san	13,000	1967	U.S.S.R. (acquired)
Pongdae-san	1,900	1969	Netherlands (acquired)
Taesong-san	3,500	Oct 1967	Namp'o shipyard
Taebo-san	3,500	Jun 1969	Namp'o shipyard
Ponghwa-san	5,000	Jul 1970	Ch'ejin shipyard
Moran-bong	5,000	Jan 1972	Ch'ejin shipyard
Paekma-san	1,300	Mar 1972	Yongamp'o shipyard
Piro-bong	5,000	Aug 1972	Ch'ongjin shipyard
Ch'ong-bong	5,000	Apr 1973	Ch'ongjin shipyard
Hwanggum-san	5,000	dec 1974	Yongamp'o shipyard
Paekma-gang	5,000	1980	Yongamp'o shipyard
Paeksa-bong	5,000	Jul 1982	Ch'ongjin shipyard
Kkach'i-bong	5,000	Sep 1982	Ch'ongjin shipyard

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CSO: 4107/005



BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION RECORDS SET--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--Thirty-two thousand odd more tons of grain has been produced this year than last year in Sukchon County, south Pyongan Province, on the West Coast of Korea. The Yoldusamchon cooperative farm which has annually increased grain output produced this year over 3,500 more tons than last year, and the Kwangchon, Chilri and Sasan cooperative farms upped grain output respectively over 2,500 tons 1,300 tons and 870 tons above last year. Nearly all the workteams of these cooperative farms boosted per hectare rice yield to over 8 tons and to 9-10 tons in some fields. This year an average of more than 0.5 tons of grain has been reaped per hectare than last year in Chaeryon County, south Hwanghae Province, on the West Coast. Notably, the Pongchon, Chongchon and many other cooperative farms upped per hectare rice yield over 1-1.5 tons on an average. This year the agricultural working people of Korea have reaped unusual bumper crops by doing farming in a scientific and technical way, as required by the Chuche-based farming methods, despite very unfavorable weather conditions caused by a long spell of severe drought. ["More Grain Produced Than Previous Peak Year"--KCNA headline] [Text] [SK121051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 12 Nov 82]

UNUSUAL BUMPER CROPS--Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--Unusual bumper crops have been reaped this year on the cooperative farms around Pyongyang. The per hectare harvest of rice and maize averages more than 8 tons on 31 cooperative farms. It tops the peak year 600 kg in rice in Yongsong District, Yokpo District and Kangnam County. Ten cooperative farms in Kangnam and Sangwon Counties registered an increase of 1-1.8 tons above the peak year per hectare. The Mangyongdae cooperative farm in Mangyongdae District harvested an average of 8 tons 840 kg of rice and 9 tons 615 kg of maize and the Taesong cooperative farm in Taesong District 8.3 tons of rice per hectare. An increase of 13,000 tons in grain harvest was reported from Kangnam County, 7,000 tons from Rakrang District and 4,000 tons from Sadong District over and above last year. Under the influence of the cold front, a long drought of more than (?130) days hit Korea in spring and summer. The rare bumper harvest this year powerfully demonstrates the advantages of the socialist rural economic system of our country and the great vitality of the Chuche method of farming. [Text] [SK140541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 14 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/53

DOCUMENTARY FILMS FLOURISH UNDER KIM CHONG-IL

SK102324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 November (KCNA)--Thousands of reels of documentary films have been produced over the last 10 years or more in the Democratic Republic of Korea.

This year when the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was significantly celebrated witnessed a rich harvest of excellent documentary films shoring his glorious revolutionary history, immortal revolutionary feats, wise leadership and lofty virtues.

Among them are "our peoples glory of holding the great leader in high esteem," "the leader is the great father of our people," "the mass gymnastic display people sing of the leader" "the tower of Chuche idea," "the arch of triumph" and "the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song significantly celebrated in many countries of the world," which have a strong appeal for their high ideological and artistic value.

Early in the 1970s, Korea produced "The Land of Orchards" which was awarded a special prize at an international film festival, and "New Korea," "Glorious 30 Years Under the Banner of the Party," "Ten Years of Great Turn," "Mt Kumgang," "Pyongyang," "The Land of Scenic Beauty" and many other successful documentary films. The Korean documentary film has made a leaping progress under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Ten years ago he clearly indicated that it was the important task of the Korean documentary film studio to make films of the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader and the course of the shining victory of the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and arrange and preserve them as precious historical documentary materials.

He also set forth the task to produce a large number of various documentary films which widely propagate at home and abroad the superiority of our prosperous socialist system, systematically record the monumental edifices of the era of the Workers' Party and introduce in time new innovations and successes achieved in all domains of the national economy.

CSO: 4100/53

'KCNA' ON SONG OF LOYALTY TO KIM IL-SONG

SK121535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The Korean working people live the new song "Tens of Thousands of Ri Following the Leader, Following the Party," which has got very famous.

Furious were the snowstorms in the wilderness of tens of thousands of ri. Many were the grim tests and bloody battles. Guided by the lodestar, we continue along the road that we started on, guided by the general star. Tens of thousands of ri, following the leader. Tens of thousands of ri, following our party.

The song "Tens of Thousands of Ri Following the Leader, Following the Party," a monumental masterpiece of the Workers' Party age, lucidly represents in melodies overflowing with revolutionary zeal and optimism the noble loyalty of our people to advance unswervingly along the road of revolution under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, following the young communists who hewed the untrodden path of the Korean revolution under the guidance of the great leader.

A large number of famous songs have been created in Korea in the past period. Striking the responsive chords in the hearts of the people are notably the songs singing the wise leadership of the great leader and his noble virtues "benevolent is the bosom of the leader" and "fatherly love filling heaven and earth," and the song on the revolutionary traditions "we will keep the single red heart," and the song on the theme of socialist reality "ill be the flower to herald the spring."

Those many famous songs have been written and composed in Korea under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He taught that a famous song means an impressive song that catches ones fancy each time we hear it.

After formulating the essence of the famous song, he not only gave a perfect answer to ideological and aesthetic problems arising in the creation of famous songs, but also gave concrete guidance as to the seed and poem of each song and its aspect and rhythm, thus making it possible to produce a great many famous songs.

The literary and art publishing house brought out a number of collections of famous songs of our country including "600 songs," "collection of Korean famous songs" (1-7), "Selected Korean Famous Songs" (1), and Complete Collection of Korean Music" (1).

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' ON U.S. 'ANTI-COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE'

SK140530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on a confab of the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters to intensify their anti-communist offensive.

At a recent meeting held at the U.S. State Department Secretary of State Shultz and Undersecretary of State Eagleburger clamoured about "liberties" in socialist countries and "groups seeking a change." Blaring that the United States would strengthen its "political offensive" for helping their struggle. They went to the length of claiming that the opportunities of revolution were maturing in communist society.

Branding the anti-communist confab at the U.S. State Department as a disguised interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, the signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: This shows that the U.S. imperialists are clinging tighter to the strategy of strengthening subversive activities and sabotage against these countries.

The utterances of Shultz and Eagleburger are nothing but a worthless trash of those trying to turn back the wheel of history, the commentary says, and continues:

Today when the United States is suffering a serious political and economic crisis and its ruling quarters find themselves under a fiercer fire from the home people and the world peace-loving people, the bosses of the U.S. imperialists feel very uneasy and nervous and seek a way out in clinging tighter to the anti-communist policy.

No sober-minded people in this world would believe the abusive words of the U.S. imperialists about "liberties" in socialist countries. In the United States more than 10 million people are wandering about the streets, left jobless. Yet Reagan shouts at them to show patience. What sort of liberty is it? Is it the liberty of going hungry?

After citing concrete facts exposing that the oppressive apparatuses are being expanded in the United States to put down the protest of the people against the anti-popular measures and arms expansion policy of the reactionary ruling

circles and the elementary democratic freedom of the people is constantly violated, the commentary continues:

But, things are not confined to the United States itself. The U.S. imperialists made traitor Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea murder thousands of uprisers in Kwangju and plunge the city into a sea of blood and instigated the Zionists in the Middle East to massacre Lebanese and Palestinian people.

It is shameless of those frantic stranglers of freedom to talk noisily about "liberties."

However desperately the U.S. reactionary ruling circles may try to destroy the socialist system, heaping abuses on it, it is of no use. The supreme social and political system reached by mankind is nothing but the socialist system.

It is a foolish dream of the imperialists to overthrow the socialist system.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP ABILITY LAUDED

SK131154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--Abdul Hamid Hamurush, plenipotentiary of the Administrative Council of the "Dar al Tahrir" publishing House of Egypt, recently published an article headlined "respected Secretary Kim Chong-il is the dear leader of the Korean people who is possessed of outstanding leadership ability," according to a report.

The article says:

Secretary Kim Chong-il of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea is perfectly and fully possessed of the art of leadership of President Kim Il-song.

His outstanding leadership finds expression, first of all, in that he trusts the popular masses and rouses them to push ahead with the revolution and construction.

He put forward the revolutionary policy of dynamically waging the speed campaign and put up the slogans "let us meet the requirements of Chuche in ideology, technique and culture" and "let us produce, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did" and initiated the three-revolution red flag movement, vigorously rousing the popular masses to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

An important characteristic feature of Secretary Kim Chong-il's leadership is that he grasps and directs all work in a uniform way, leading all branches to a constant upswing.

He grasps down to details all work, big and small, from the work of party and power bodies, working peoples organizations, peoples army, economic, educational and cultural organs to the living conditions of people, gives minute and meticulous guidance to all work in every domain to bring about new revolutionary changes in all branches and units.

Another important characteristic of Secretary Kim Chong-il's leadership is his able organizing capacity and revolutionary sweep with which he designs all work boldly in a big way and pushes it ahead dynamically to the end in an indomitable fighting spirit.

He personally shoulders any difficult work, if it is planned and desired by President Kim Il-song, and takes it as an unshakable creed to carry it out vigorously to the end with a staunch fighting will, even forgetful of a moments rest.

In the belief that if a high target is set and the revolutionary zeal and initiative of the masses are given full play, it can surely be attained, he boldly designs all work and pushes it ahead with tenacity.

To carry out all work to the last without vacillation in face of any difficulties and go ahead with a new task in succession and to advance, advance, struggle and advance--this is his leadership method and style of work.

An important feature of Secretary Kim Chong-il's leadership is that he directs all work of the revolution and construction with inexhaustible and vigorous energy and burning enthusiasm.

Indeed, he is a perfect possessor of the revolutionary leadership art.

Thanks to his outstanding leadership, a new great upsurge has been brought about and brilliant achievements made in the socialist construction in Korea.

In recent years the worlds agricultural production has fallen into stagnation and food problem arisen as a serious one owing to the influence of the cold front, but in Korea a bumper harvest has been reported annually to attain the 9 million-ton target of grain production.

Under his leadership the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Grand Peoples Study House, the ice rink, the Nakwon Street, the Changgwang Street, the Pyongyang Metron and the Taesongsan Pleasure Park have been built in recent years and the Munsu Street forming a complete town is under construction.

The task of rearing more than one million intellectuals which was advanced by President Kim Il-song has been carried out with success and today the goal of intellectualizing the whole of society has been set and work is progressing to attain this goal under his energetic leadership.

Bright is the future of the Korean people who are advancing under the guidance of the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/53



N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AS SUCCESSOR TO CHUCHE

SK121046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of culture and friendship, recently published an article titled "Comrade Kim Chong-il, dependable successor to Chuche cause," according to a report.

The article says:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was born into a truly revolutionary family in the flames of anti-Japanese war.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Workers' Party and people of Korea, perfectly personifies in himself the extraordinary wisdom and qualities of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. This is a glory of the Korean people and mankind.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is possessed of revolutionary comradeship, warm love for the working class and the spirit of devoted service to the great motherland and people.

Possessed of extraordinary leadership ability, he puts forward most correct policies at each stage of the developing revolution on the basis of his rich experiences gained during his on-the-spot guidance and powerfully mobilizes the broad popular masses to develop the revolution and construction at a very fast tempo.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, an outstanding leader, set forth revolutionary policies including the policy of dynamically waging the speed campaign in socialist construction and revolutionary slogans "let us produce, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did" and "let us meet the requirements of Chuche in ideology, technique and culture" and saw to it that the three-revolution red flag movement is launched as an all-people movement, thus more dynamically propelling the modelling of the whole society on the Chuche idea.

His wise policies and revolutionary slogans have fully displayed their invincible vitality as they are provided with concrete ways and correct methodology for successfully translating them into practice.

The dear leader always goes among people and constantly takes care of them. He deeply grasps the peoples demands and personally realizes them to make sure that they lead an affluent and happy life.

He stresses that it is the fundamental principle of the party and state activity to give all welfare to the entire people.

The dear leader directs all his efforts to bringing up people to be personnel well prepared politically and ideologically, technically and practically.

As a result of all his efforts directed to the guidance of party work, the revolutionary consciousness of the members and cadres of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea has been markedly heightened.

To be simple and modest beyond all limits and to set an example with his personal conduct in all work is the work style of the dear leader. Therefore anyone who is honored to meet with him feels happiness as if he were in the bosom of his real father.

In conclusion, I extend congratulations and thanks to the dear leader Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, the true successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and member of the military committee, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PAPERS REPORT KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK150558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 14, Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--The full text of the Workers' Party of Korea is Chuche-type revolutionary, party which inherited the glorious tradition of the DIU, a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was carried by a special issue of the Malagasy paper PANDRIAM PAHAREMANA on 11 November, allotting to it five pages and a half from its first to sixth page, according to a report.

The paper says in its preface:

As soon as it was published, the treatise tightly grasped the hearts of the Korean people and the world's revolutionary people with a great attraction and evoked boundless excitement and great repercussions among them.

This historical treatise consummates the guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and comprehensively expounds the historical roots of the party.

Contained in it is an idea which would serve as the compass in invariably safeguarding the revolutionary character of the party and carrying the revolutionary cause of Chuche to brilliant accomplishment by strengthening and developing the Workers' Party of Korea to remain a Chuche-type revolutionary party for ever.

The more we read each phrase of the treatise, the more deeply we feel the efforts and wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song associated with the glorious and brilliant history of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Ugandan paper THE EQUATOR on 2 November carried the first party of the treatise, the Libyan paper A MAHIRIYA MAIL on 6 November its second part and the Iranian paper ETTELA'AT on 11 November its summary.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SEND GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

SK110007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2246 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 November (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on 9 November sent a message of greetings to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Angola, on the seventh anniversary of the independence of Angola.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of our party, government and people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party and the government of the Peoples Republic of Angola and its people on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of Angola.

Since the independence the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers' Party have made a great advance in their struggle to defend the gains of the revolution and build a new independent Angola.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express invariable solidarity with the Angolan people in their struggle to repulse the ceaseless armed invasion of South African racists, defend the countrys independence and territorial integrity and achieve complete liberation of Africa and wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater success on the road of the socialist development of the country.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE

SK111540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 November (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the seventh anniversary of the independence of Angola.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The independence of Angola was another important turning point in the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa and dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

The Angolan people under the leadership of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party have made many successes on the road of socialist development, firmly defending the revolutionary gains from the constant aggression and subversive activities and sabotage of the enemies at home and abroad.

Pursuing the non-aligned policy externally, the Angolan Government is actively developing friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries and African and other developing countries.

Our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Angolan people in their endeavours for building a new society.

Though Korea and Angola are far away from each other geographically, they formed bonds of friendship long ago through a common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Notably, the visit of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, to our country in October last year was an occasion of weighty significance in strengthening and developing friendship and unity between the two countries.

The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Angola will grow stronger and develop in the future on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Our people sincerely wish them new success in their efforts to build a prosperous, new Angola.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DOMINICAN VISITOR CALLS KIM CHONG-IL OUTSTANDING LEADER

SK190528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 November (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of parliamentarians of the Dominican Republic was held at the Chollima House of culture here on 18 November.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Han Ik-su, chairman of the Korean-Latin American Friendship Association, spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the Dominican people are endeavouring to defend the independence of their country against the aggressive policy of the imperialists and develop the national economy and national culture, the speaker said: We rejoice at their successes and wish them bigger achievements in their future work for building an independent and prosperous Dominica.

The progressive figures and people of various strata of the Dominican Republic send messages of greetings to the great leader Kim Il-song and organise colourful celebrations on the occasion of 15 April, the greatest national holiday of our people, and other major holidays, Chairman Han Ik-su said.

Head of the delegation Miguel Angel Reynoso Sicard, member of the chamber of deputies of the Dominican Republic and president of its commission of industry and commerce, spoke next at the meeting.

Saying that President Kim Il-song is leading the difficult and complicated revolutionary work along the road of great victory and glory, he stressed.

Under his wise leadership the Korean people have built a powerful socialist country fully independent in politics, with a self-supporting national economy, powerful self-reliant defence capabilities and brilliant national culture, shaking off backwardness and poverty in a historically short period.

Today the Korean people under the great leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader and father, have achieved the greatest prosperity unprecedented in any age and are now enjoying the happiest life.

The art of leadership of respected President Kim Il-song is based on the immortal Chuche idea, he said.

Only incessant innovations and uninterrupted advance have been made from the beginning in the socialist construction of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said, and added: Korea where the new "speed of the 80s" is now being created is dynamically advancing toward the complete victory of socialism.

Noting that Korea is one and so is the Korean nation, the head of the delegation said: The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea must be strongly demanded and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of murderers be overthrown.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Member of the delegation Silvano Lora, secretary general of the Dominican Committee for supporting the reunification of Korea, spoke next.

The great monumental edifices erected in Pyongyang will shine for ever in history, he said, and stressed:

They show the greatness of the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a distinguished organiser and creator, who is carrying the Chuche idea to a shining materialisation.

He supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He said that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is their faithful stooge. The U.S. imperialist aggression troops must withdraw from South Korea unconditionally and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must step down from "power" at once, stressed he.

Present at the meeting were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and deputy to the supreme peoples assembly, and others.

CSO: 4100/53

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### INDONESIAN JOURNALIST PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK111559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 November (KCNA)--Indonesian journalist A.A. Harahap recently published an article titled "Secretary Kim Chong-il, the leader, is the successor to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song," according to a report.

He says:

On the birthday of Secretary Kim Chong-il, the progressive people and public figures, revolutionary organisations and individual personages of the world joined the Korean people in wishing him good health and a long life for energetically leading the revolution and construction.

His wise leadership greatly inspires and propels the cause of human liberation.

It has evoked a great interest everywhere in the five continents that Secretary Kim Chong-il was elected the successor to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song.

With him elected the successor, Korea has solved the most difficult problem which no other country has yet solved in the course of the revolutionary struggle.

Thus a broad road has been opened for successfully solving any difficult and complicated problem arising in the revolution and construction in the future and effecting a constant upsurge in the revolution.

The Korean people who had waged a heroic struggle under the leadership of President Kim Il-song have registered great successes in the revolution and construction.

The socialist system has been established in town and country and a powerful independent national economy and mighty defences have been built and the people are leading a happy life free from poverty in Korea. Korea has a developed industry and a modern agriculture bringing about a bumper harvest every year. Now Korea has become a paragon of the struggle for human emancipation and a model country of socialism.



But revolution has not yet ended. The revolutionary struggle does not end in one generation.

Secretary Kim Chong-il materialises the idea and theories of the great leader President Kim Il-song in the revolution and construction by inheriting the cause pioneered by him.

Following the course of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il-song, he has assessed the realities of Korea and the life of the people and grasped the truth of revolution.

He has acquired perfect grasps on the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song and his strategy and tactics, work method and work style through the revolutionary practice and energetic study and pursuits.

He develops and enriches the revolutionary idea and theories of President Kim Il-song by his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

What holds a distinguished place in his developing the presidents revolutionary idea is that he formulated the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song as an integral system of idea, theory and method of Chuche.

He also advanced the idea and theory of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea and further developed and enriched President Kim Il-song's idea and theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Secretary Kim Chong-il initiated the three-revolution red flag movement, an all-people mass movement, and is energetically leading the revolution and construction to victory.

He has become widely known as a rare thinker and theoretician and an outstanding leader of the revolution through his practical struggle to carry the Chuche idea to realization.

With Secretary Kim Chong-il, an outstanding leader and perfect personifier of the Chuche idea, elected successor to President Kim Il-song, a firm guarantee has been provided for successfully solving all the problems arising in the protracted revolutionary struggle and all the problems arising at present and to arise in the distant future in conformity with the demand of the revolution and construction.

He, the leader, will constantly lead the revolutionary struggle to victory on the basis of the Chuche idea. The complete victory of socialism will be accelerated in Korea to give a great inspiration to the liberation cause of the world people.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD IN GUYANA

SK150419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0311 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--Seminars on "The Workers' Party of Korea is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Diu," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were recently held by the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Enmore, Guyana, and the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Anns Grov region, fourth province, Guyana, according to a report.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were hung on the background of the platforms of the seminars.

Chairman and members of the groups attended the seminars.

Speeches were made there.

The speakers stressed in unison that the treatise published by Comrade Kim Chong-il on the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) clearly indicates the road ahead of a revolutionary party, the working-class party, and enormously inspires its struggle.

The conversion of Korea into a powerful socialist state, the country of Chuche, they said, is entirely a result of the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea which has grown to be a revolutionary party through a hard struggle.

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea is endeavouring to accelerate the modelling of the whole society on the Chuche idea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, they declared: The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea, must immediately withdraw from South Korea. Korea must be reunified on all accounts on the three principles of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

CSO: 4100/53

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILIES ON DPRK-MADAGASCAR DIPLOMATIC TIES

SK160524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--Dailies here today mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Madagascar.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on 16 November 1972, was a reflection of the aspiration and will of the two peoples who are building a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and a significant landmark in the annals of the Korea-Madagascar friendship.

Today the friendly relations between Korea and Madagascar are developing and blooming on a high plane through the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreements in various domains have been concluded between the two countries and they are displaying ever greater vitality with each passing day.

In particular, the friendly relations between the two peoples are all the more solid and beautiful as they are based on the significant meetings and intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Didier Ratsiraka.

Holding aloft the banner of the anti-imperialism and independence, the Malagasy Government and people are struggling resolutely against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for converting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Malagasy Government and people actively support our peoples cause of national reunification and severed long ago diplomatic relations with the puppets of South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism.

Our people will as ever actively strive to further consolidate the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Malagasy people.

The author of a MINJU CHOSON article says:

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Madagascar will further expand and develop in the future, the Korean people heartily wish the Malagasy people greater success in the struggle for building a new society in accordance with the charter of socialist revolution.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES HAIL MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Cooperative Relations

SK120530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--Papers here today carry articles in welcome of Tan Sri Haji Mohaned Ghazali Bin Shafie, foreign minister of Malaysia, who is arriving in Pyongyang today for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The Malaysian foreign ministers visit to our country will make a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Malaysia. It will be also an inspiration to our people who are struggling vigorously for a pre-schedule fulfilment of the second 7-year plan and the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the party headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Now great changes are taking place in Malaysia through the endeavours of her people for building an independent new life.

After independence the Malaysian people have made a big progress in economic, cultural and other fields by waging a struggle for consolidating the national independence and clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes made by the Malaysian people in building a new life and wish them greater success in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

Both member states of the non-aligned movement in Asia, Korea and Malaysia closely cooperate with each other.

The opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Malaysia in June 1973 marked a major landmark in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

In recent years the exchange of high-level delegations and economic and cultural interchange have been brisk and friendly and cooperative relations have developed favourably day by day between the two countries.

This is conducive to the efforts of the Asian people to build a prosperous new Asia and to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people will make every effort to strengthen and develop the friendly relations with the Malaysian people in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

We sincerely hope that the friendship mission of the Malaysian people will make good success in his Korean visit.

Call on Ho Tam

SK130553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 12 November met and had a friendly talk with His Excellency Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, and his entourage who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hi and Malaysian Ambassador to Korea A.S. Talalla.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK161132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--The Korean people warmly congratulate the Syrian people on the anniversary of the rectification movement and sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle to smash the Israeli aggressors expansionist ambition, defend the dignity of the Arab nation and achieve the country's independent development.

So says NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 12th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria.

The author of the article says:

Over the past 12 years since the rectification movement the Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad have actively struggled to defend the country's sovereignty and the nation's dignity and build a new, prosperous Syria beneath the unfurled banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

They are developing national economy and national culture, creditably defending their homeland and the gains of the revolution from the Israeli aggression.

They are resolutely struggling against the imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and for the sovereignty of the country, territorial integrity and the dignity of the Arab nation.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the Syrian people in the struggle for building a new society.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Syria contribute to the struggle of the Asian peoples for building a new Asia and to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people will as ever make positive efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Syria.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD IN JAPAN

SK151517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (CCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the Korean Press Hall in Tokyo on 6 November.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the seminar hall.

The seminar was attended by Chairman Han Tok-su and vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and other functionaries of Chongnyon and social scientists and men of the press under Chongnyon.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech at the meeting.

Pak Yong-don, president of the Institute of the Chuche idea, delivered a report to be followed on the rostrum by social scientists and men of the press under Chongnyon.

The reporter and speakers said that the treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il "On the Chuche Idea" is an immortal encyclopedia which specifies the principles of the Chuche idea and profoundly evolves and consummates in an integral system its ideological and theoretical contents, and a programmatic document to be firmly adhered to in studying and propagating great Kimilsongism.

In the treatise, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formulates the essence of the Chuche idea and expounds its philosophical principle and thereby scientifically proves the truth and originality of the Chuche philosophy which centers on man and its invincible vitality, they noted, and said: The philosophical principle of the Chuche idea is a truth which enables people to remake the world independently, creatively and consciously, well aware of their being the master of the world and of their own destiny, and a principle that gives a revolutionary world outlook.

Pointing out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il newly formulates and systematizes in the treatise the socio-historical principle of the Chuche idea, they stressed



that it is the most scientific and revolutionary principle which accords with the nature of the masses of the people, the subject of history.

What holds a special position in his treatise is that he gave a new definition of the guiding principle of the Chuche idea and comprehensively developed it in depth. The guiding principle of the Chuche idea fully conforms to the essential qualities of man and the independent demands and interests of the working masses, the subject of the social movement, they declared.

They stressed in unison:

History does not yet know such a work as dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise which consummates the revolutionary idea of the outstanding leader representing an era by comprehensively systematizing and developing it in depth. We should more deeply study the treatise in the future and actively help towards modelling Chongnyon on the Chuche idea.

A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong'il was adopted at the seminar.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PAPERS CARRY, PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK161044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--Foreign papers carried "on the Chuche idea," a classic treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was carried together with his portraits in recent issues of the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, the Malagasy paper ATRIKA, the Sudanese paper AL SAHAFA, the Malian paper LESSOR and the Tunisian paper AL BAYAN.

It was also carried by the Zimbabwean paper THE TIMES, the Cameroonian paper LA GAZETTE, the Zairese paper MAMBENGGA, the Ghanaian paper WEEKLY SPECTATOR, the Guyanese paper NEW NATION, the Indonesian paper SWADESI, the Mauritanian paper CHAAB and the Pakistani paper AMAN.

The Ghanaian paper WEEKLY SPECTATOR says in its preface:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who, having acquired perfect grasps on the Chuche idea founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is developing and enriching it.

By publishing "On the Chuche Idea," the classic document, the dear leader has systematised and consummated the immortal Chuche idea of the great leader in an overall way and proved its truth and greatness scientifically and theoretically.

"On the Chuche Idea," the historic document of the dear leader, is a great inspiring banner which leads to victory the struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism and for making the whole world independent.

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## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

CONVENTION OF FRG'S GREEN PARTY--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 11 November to the annual convention of the Party of Green. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea greets the annual convention of the Party of Green and extends friendly greetings through the convention to the entire members of the Party of Green. Convinced that the convention will bring about a new advance in the activity of your party against exploitation of man by man and the destruction of natural environment by man and for realising the vital demands of people, we wish the convention success in its work. [Text] [SK120039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 11 Nov 82]

DPRK KWP DELEGATION RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--'Ali Nasier Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, on 8 November met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade So Kwan-hui, member and secretary of its Central Committee, on a visit to the PDRY, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the secretary general. The secretary general expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. Pointing to the development of the friendly relations between democratic Yemen and Korea, he said: I reassure you that the Socialist Party, government and people of democratic Yemen stand firm on the side of the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. I am convinced that the Korean people will surely win victory in the struggle for national reunification. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Korean ambassador to democratic Yemen Yang Chae-tok, the economic secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and personages concerned. [Text] [SK120037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 11 Nov 82]

SWISS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 11 November to the regular convention of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea greets the regular convention of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland and extends, through the convention, friendly greetings to the entire members of your party and Swiss working people. We believe that your party convention will greatly contribute to the just activity of the Social

Democratic Party of Switzerland for defending world peace and achieving the independent and democratic development of the country and social progress. Expressing the conviction that the relations between our two parties will develop more favorably on the basis of the common idea of independence, friendship and peace, we take this opportunity to wish your convention great success in its work. [Text] [SK120043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 11 Nov 82]

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ASIAN GAMES--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--A sports delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang today by air to participate in the 9th Asian games scheduled in India. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Si-hak, Choe Chong-kun, Yi Yong-su, Kim Man-kum, Chae Hui-chong, O Song-yol, So Nam-sin, Pak Myong-chol and Chong Pyong-pil and other personages concerned and a large number of sportsmen in the city. [Text] [SK122342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 12 Nov 82]

DPRK-PAKISTANI DIPLOMATIC TIES--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--A film show was arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on 11 November on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Present there were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries, O Mun Han, vice-chairman of the Korean-Pakistan Friendship Association, personages concerned and working people in Pyongyang. Invited to the film show were charge d'affaires ad interim Noorullah Khan and officials of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated a Korean feature film and a Pakistani documentary film. [Text] [SK120501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 12 Nov 82]

YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED--Tokyo, 11 November (KNS-KCNA)--Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, on 11 November met at the central headquarters of the Socialist Party the Korean youth friendship delegation headed by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, on a visit of Japan. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chairman Ichio Asukata. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. Noting that the scheduled Tokyo International Conference of Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea would be one of great significance in making the world youth vigorously rise up for peace in Asia and the rest of the world, he said that the Japan Socialist Party would make all the efforts of the party for the success of the conference. Present on the occasion were the director of the International Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the chairman of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and members of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Japan-visiting Korean youth friendship delegation arrived in Tokyo on 10 November by plane. [Text] [SK120447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 12 Nov 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TANZANIA, PDRY--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade So Kwan-hui, member, and secretary, of its Central Committee, returned home on 11 November by air after attending the 5th congress of the revolutionary party of Tanzania and visiting the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It was met at the airport by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [SK120512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 12 Nov 82]

CHONG SONG-NAM DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--A government delegation of our country headed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, left Pyongyang today by air to attend the fourth MTTTVF, the economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and Yugoslav ambassador to Korea Ljupco Tavciovski. [Text] [SK140550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 14 Nov 82]

OUTGOING GABONESE ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 14 November met and had a talk with Alain Maurice Mayombo, ambassador of the Republic of Gabon to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [SK150954 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 15 Nov 82]

GREETINGS TO SDAR PREMIER--Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Mahfold Ali Beiba upon the latter's appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. The message sincerely wishes the chairman of the Council of Ministers great success in his responsible work for achieving the complete independence of the country. [Text] [SK160012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 15 Nov 82]

PRIME MINISTER OF CAMEROON GREETED--Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Bello Bouba Maigari upon his appointment as prime minister of the United Republic of Cameroon. Hoping for further development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the message wishes the Cameroonian prime minister great success at his new post. [Text] [SK160421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 16 Nov 82]

NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 17 November (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 16 November met and had a talk with Vassil Penev Khoubtchev, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were a personage concerned and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy. [Text] [SK171012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 17 Nov 82]

BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 19 November (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Laurent Nzeyimana upon the latter's appointment as minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Burundi.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished the Burundi minister great success in the fulfillment of his new duty. [Text] [SK190501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 19 Nov 82]

NEPALESE DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 10 November--The government industrial delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Balaram Gharti Magar, minister of industry, commerce and local supplies, left here for home on 9 November. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited industrial establishments in Pyongyang, Sariwon and Nampo and other places. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 10 Nov 82]

HO TAM MEETING--Pyongyang, 8 November--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 7 November met and had a talk with Arne Arnesen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 82]

SOCIALIST DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 9 November--Szinetar Miklos, vice-chairman of the Hungarian TV, and a delegation of the Soviet moviemmen headed by V.E. Gorbachev, director of the Valta Film Studio of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on 8 November. The Czechoslovak, Polish and Soviet teams arrived here yesterday to participate in the International Junior Friendship Ice Hockey Tournament of socialist countries to be held in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 9 Nov 82]

HAN TOK-SU MEETING--Tokyo, 8 November--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on 5 November met at the Korean Hall in Tokyo with the delegation of the Nakano Ward, Tokyo, Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Yoshimichi Aoyama, head of Nakano Ward, Tokyo, which had been to our country. Present on the occasion was Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of Chongnyon. Chairman Han Tok-su had a talk with the guests in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 10 Nov 82]

INCOME DISTRIBUTION--Pyongyang, 8 November--An average of 10 tons 930 kg of grain and a large amount of cash went to each household in the year-end account settlement and income distribution on the Taechu Cooperative Farm, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province. The farm increased the water passage capacity 1.5 times by completing in a short time the expansion project of the waterway from the Unpa Lake to the soil of Taechu extending more than 12,000 metres by concentrating labour force and machines on it before spring sowing. All the non-paddy fields were watered by the maximum utilisation of the wells, pipes driven into the soil and ponds. It raised the proportion of the farm work done by machines 1.5 times as against last year by introducing over 10 kinds of new trailing farm machines. By doing farming well as required by the Chuche method of farming, the farm hit its plan targets for this year at 100.3 percent in grain, 105.6 percent in vegetables, 115 percent in meat, 112.5 percent in eggs, and 123.8 percent in cocoons. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2242 GMT 9 Nov 82]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, DEPART--Pyongyang, 10 November--A delegation of the East Asia Trade Study Society of Japan headed by Shizuo Yamauchi, vice-chairman of the Central Fishing Boat Insurance Society of Japan, and a delegation of the Kansai Bloc Joint Action Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by Joji Yachikuchi, general secretary of the Kyoto District Council of SOHYO, arrived in Pyongyang on 9 November. The delegation of the "France-Korea contact and study group for economic and cultural problems" organized in the French Senate headed by Louis Pererin, socialist senator and chairman of the group; the delegation of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society headed by Emmanuel Grant, member of the government and member of Parliament and chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society; the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V.V. Beletsky, vice-chairman of its Central Committee and deputy minister of Maritime Fleet of the USSR; the delegation of historians of the Soviet Union headed by A.I. Krushanov, director of the History, Archaeology and Folklore Institute of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre, and corresponding member, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Joao Quintino Teixeira, director of the editorial department of the Guinea-Bissau paper NO PINTCHA; the Indian Chuche idea study delegation headed by G.K. Gahrana, president of the Chuche idea study society in Aligarh, India; another Indian Chuche idea study delegation headed by Saroj Taneja, principal of the A.N.D.M.M. College of the Kanpur University, India; and the Polish swimming selection left here yesterday for home. A delegation of functionaries of the social affairs department of the central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Hyon Kyong-chin, deputy section chief of the department, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday for a visit to the socialist homeland. Earlier, on 8 November, a delegation of artists of Chongnyon headed by Ho Hun, director of the Korean Arts Institute, arrived in Pyongyang and the 46th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Pyon Tae-kyu, advisor of the Senpo District Branch, Osaka Prefecture, of Chongnyon, arrived in Wonsan. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 10 Nov 82]

KWP DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 14 November--The party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pae Ui-kwan, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, returned home by plane on 13 November after visiting Hungary and Yugoslavia. It was met at the airport by Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned, Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK150130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 14 Nov 82]

PANAMANIAN VISITOR--Pyongyang, 14 November--Julio Yao, secretary general of the Panamanian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, arrived in Pyongyang on 13 November. The guest was met at the airport by Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK150130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 14 Nov 82]

DPRK ENVOY TO LAOS--Pyongyang, 12 November--Kim Yun-chong, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Laos, presented its credentials on 29 October to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao peoples Democratic Republic, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial

regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted thanks and greetings to the great leader. He heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Referring to the development of the friendly relations between Laos and Korea, the president expressed the belief that the Korean people would certainly reunify the country. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were officials of the DPRK Embassy in Laos and the acting foreign minister of Laos and personages concerned. [Text] [SK150130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 12 Nov 82]

FRENCH DELEGATION SAYS THANKS--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Louis Perrein, head of the delegation of the "France-Korea contact and study group for economic and cultural problems" organized in the French Senate, upon leaving our country. The message dated 9 November says: Your excellency president, Upon leaving Korea, I, on behalf of the delegation of the "France-Korea contact and study group for economic and cultural problems" organized in the French Senate, express deep thanks to you for the warm and kind hospitality accorded us by leading personnel of your country and the Korean people. We extend warmest thanks to you for your personal kindness to us during our stay. Please accept, your excellency president, our sincere and high considerations to you and the Korean people. [Text] [SK120515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 Nov 82]

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